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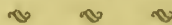
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Setting forth in a combined fog and drizzle, the Fifth National Convention parade at San Francisco emerged finally in the brilliant California sunshine. The photograph shows the procession moving up Market Street. Inset, retiring National Commander Owsley and Mayor Rolph in the reviewing stand at the city hall



Miss Ruby Lathem, mounted on the only and original Old Gray Mare, rides into San Francisco's civic auditorium at the head of the Old Gray Mare Band of Brownwood, Texas, which escorted National Commander Owsley to the platform at the opening of the Legion's Fifth National Convention

The Legion Writes Its Name on San Francisco

IF memory serves, the recruiting officers used to recommend that a fellow "join the Army and see the world." Somewhat similar inducements were held forth for service in the Navy. That, however, was some years ago.

Nowadays one hears many good reasons advanced as to why a veteran should join The American Legion. This is not the place to dilate on those reasons except to note that the opportunities offered for acquiring the broadening influences of travel are almost as plentiful now as they were in the armed forces five years ago. Take the recent Fifth National Convention of The American Legion upon which the closing gavel fell the afternoon of October 19th in San Francisco. It gave Legionnaires who are not so fortunate as to live on the Pacific Coast all year round a chance to travel and see some of those places they have heard about at other conventions.

There is Montana. Three trans-continental railroads run through Montana from stem to stern and vice versa, and Montana is the home of Powder River, that singular stream, famed in song and story, which is a mile wide and an inch deep and flows up hill. Imagine that—traveling through Montana and seeing Powder River, the very Powder River of "Powder River, let 'er buck," a war cry without which a national convention of the Legion is no national convention, that's all.

There is Iowa, where the trains appear to lose themselves in impenetrable forest. But that is merely the tall corn, the very tall corn that Frank Miles wrote the song about—a song that Legionnaires are singing in Chili

and Peru as well as in Des Moines and Council Bluffs.

There is Texas, positively the authentic habitat of that old gray mare of which legend records that she ain't what she used to be. Now that part of it is mere poetic license. The Texans brought that old gray mare along with them and Miss Ruby Lathem rode her right into the convention hall and the Palace Hotel lobby and other points of vantage where any and all could see for themselves. Your correspondent took a straw vote and found the consensus of the best informed opinion was that the ci-devant o. g. mare plus Miss Ruby formed a tout ensemble that was—well, rather easy on the eyes. No judge of horseflesh was required to figure that out.

The Essence of America

YES, en route to San Francisco the convention-bound Legionnaire saw something of his country. And upon arrival at the city which sits on the hills that watch the Golden Gate he saw it all over again, because when an American Legion convention comes to a town, that town for the moment is the most representatively American area in the whole United States. From the ends of the earth they come, these Legionnaires, to work and to play; to share that supreme thrill which is known only when old comrades get together, home from the wars. The San Francisco convention was a great spectacle, a great party, an entertainment such as many men may not experience again. So much for the play side.

It was also a deliberative assembly of duly elected representatives of American veteranism thinking the thoughts

and speaking the language of five million men whose voices are harkened to as never before in the councils of those who influence the destinies of the republic. For five days the eyes of the nation were on San Francisco, where organized veteranism shaped policies and programs for the coming year in keeping with its aspirations of service to the Flag. These inspecting eyes saw the Legion write a record which should justify the faith and confidence the whole nation has reposed in an organization which in four years has attained a prestige of leadership that is without parallel in the country's annals.

A fitting seat for such a gathering was the city which was the Legion's host. San Francisco has color. It has character. It is one of the distinctive and distinguished cities of the world. It possesses a genuine atmosphere which is a part of the place; which cannot be transplanted, duplicated, cultivated or imitated elsewhere with any measure of success. This is San Francisco's pleasant heritage, its birth-right.

Such is San Francisco on all days, on all occasions. It is always pleasant to visit San Francisco, which is used to receiving callers and has a comely grace and a pleasant, assured way with strangers inside its gates. In San Francisco you have that much to start with. Now superimpose upon these natural advantages, which are a part of the permanent equipment of the town, one of these national conventions of The American Legion—a proposition which already has assumed the proportions of a first-rank American institution; a canvas painted on two sides, one picture symbolic of work and one of play. One hundred thousand people, or



Nevada's mascot, a Rocky Mountain sheep, responded to the discipline of four ropes, one hitched to each of his horns (yes, he really has four), and decided it would be a good thing to join the parade

thereabouts, came to town for this convention, and they came from everywhere. In the great convention hall the standards of Hawaii, France, Chili, China, Porto Rico, India and Africa ranked alongside those from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Nevada, Alabama and Connecticut. And for five days and five nights the hundred thousand who came under those standards lent life and color to the streets of San Francisco, and to the hotel lobbies of San Francisco, the theaters, the delightful squares; to gorgeous Golden Gate Park; to the Barbary Coast, which does its best rightly to grade its present rôle of converted sinner; to Chinatown where the winking lights cast a dance of shadows.

For five days and five nights the carnival spirit held sovereign sway and San Francisco did herself astonishingly proud as host. It recalled to San Francisco the days of '98 and thereafter when the town godsped to the Philippines and to China regiments of fighting men and then welcomed them home again. It recalled the world's fair of 1915. It recalled to visiting doughboy, gob and leatherneck associations and incidents which are laid away in the lavender of remembrance only to be taken out on state occasions. For this Legion convention was not only a great reunion, but a hundred lesser ones. Twenty divisional and regimental associations held formal get-togethers, to say nothing of the grand gathering of the Legion's Auxiliary and the exalted high jinks of the Forty and Eight.

There was no ennui but a great deal of everything—moonlight boat rides and sunlight boat rides down the golden bay, parties, picnics, dances, stunts by the dozen and by the score—all you had to be was a buddy or a Mrs. Buddy and to take your choice. Nobody seemed ever to get any sleep or to need any—owing to the California climate, perhaps. At four in the morning there was about as much life and color on

Market Street as at high noon. The entertainment was continuous. Who wanted to go to bed when it is a historical fact that a man can sleep on a train that is headed for home after the show's over? There were trains pulling out of San Francisco on the night of October 19th on which there wasn't a soul awake except the crew, and no convention visitor would be surprised if certain Kansans and Coloradoans and other near neighbors of California didn't come to until they were a couple of days' ride past their destinations. And should such parties, if any, have to walk back home, they won't regret their trip to San Francisco much more than the hombre did who discovered gold up at Sutter's Fork or wherever it was in 1849.

This does not mean to imply, however, that California was forsaken so quickly after retiring National Commander Owsley's concluding smash of the gavel at the auditorium—a gavel, by the way, wrought from the wood of a tree beside which Daniel Boone once killed a bear, and presented to the then commander at the opening session by the Tennessee delegation. Picture the scene on the

night of October 19th: Train-loads are leaving, but plenty remain and remain awake. There is no material diminution in the volume of music and song which the soft Pacific zephyrs waft up from the street. The Oklahoma gang hasn't gone as yet—you know them by the song they sing:

Yo, ho! Yo, ho! A happy band are we,
Oklahoma!
Making noise to stir the other boys,
Oklahoma!

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Senator Phelan of California and General Joseph Haller of Poland. General Haller, here shown in company with a tiny escort of Polish ancestry, was the Legion's official guest

Meet QUINN of California

A SLOW-MOVING, big man, with a slow, good-natured grin and the easy, leisurely accent of the West—then a mention of the great aims of the Legion or the hardships of the disabled veteran and the grin snaps out, the mouth sets in a steel line, the blue eyes flash and the big, lounging frame stiffens and takes on quick and purposeful gestures. This is Quinn of California, newly elected National Commander of The American Legion, chosen on the eleventh ballot taken on the floor of the Fifth National Convention in San Francisco on October 19th.

Back in the 1860's in the dark days of Ireland a stalwart Irishman set out from his birthplace in County Down, near Belfast. He was in search of wider opportunities—a pioneer of the type that builds new countries. His search took him first to Australia, where he located in the city of Melbourne.

One day he went down to the Melbourne docks with a friend from America. A new ship had come into port the night before. At her mast-head flew the Stars and Stripes. The American pointed it out.

"That's my flag," he said. "It's mine, too," said the Irishman, and on that boat he took passage for California. Thus came John Quinn's father to the United States, in the year 1868. His name was Harry Quinn. He was a big man—"tall as I am," says the new Commander, who is six feet two, "though not so heavy; he was raw-boned, but built for work."

Work he found at Stockton on one of the famous Stockton slough-boats, which bore the traffic of Stockton down Stockton Slough to the river a mile distant, and he found more work later down on the section of land he took up in Keen County, twenty-two miles west of Porterville. This was new country at that time, dry country and almost unsettled. Harry Quinn decided to dig a well. In those days wells were dug with pick and shovel. Harry Quinn dug 264 feet before he came to a sufficient supply of water. Thereafter for several years neighboring cattlemen drove their stock from the whole sixty-mile district between Porterville and Bakersfield to water at "Quinn's Well," as the ranch came to be known.

Meanwhile Harry Quinn on a trip East had met and married the niece of his California ranching partner. She was Katie Robertson of North Carolina. He brought her back to Quinn's Well, where the two made their home.

Near here John Quinn was born, their first son, on July 17, 1889. A little arithmetic evidences that now, as National Commander of the Legion, he is thirty-four years old. Westerner of the Westerners, born of pioneering stock which came into America from the West instead of from the East, he is none the less of the same stock which adventured into new countries and hewed out its homes in the same way as did the early settlers of Massachusetts and Virginia—American stock of the sort that has made America.

Down in San Diego, California, in 1920, there was a department conven-

"The Service Men of Our Country Are the Only Persons Who Can Tell Me What to Do"

I TAKE the office your representatives have conferred upon me with the pledge to every Legion member and to every American that while in office all the energy and ability I possess will be devoted to the advancement and the realization of the aims and principles for which The American Legion stands.

I accept the mandates of the Fifth National Convention. They express the will of the service men of our country, who are the only persons who can tell me what to do or what not to do in the conduct of my office as your National Commander.

Our first efforts, as before, will be exerted toward the relief of our disabled comrades. The steps taken in this direction during the year past are gratifying. Much has been accomplished, but many tasks remain. The recent convention hit the nail on the head when it adopted a recommendation for the creation within the Veterans Bureau of a contact division—an organization calculated to bring about a closer and more human relation between the government agencies and the afflicted men and women those agencies are designed to serve. If this had been done two or three years ago the present situation would be simpler. Comparatively minor abuses have grown through neglect. But it is a problem we can and will solve with the Legion and the Bureau pulling together with the common object of serving the disabled and affording them the relief the people intended they should have had long ago.

The Legion insists that the Adjusted Compensation Bill become a law during the next session of Congress. We have waited long enough. The people want this bill passed and passed now, and the ex-service man has been patient. Our tactics with the opposition will be simple. We will ask them to read our bill and find out what it calls for. This should be sufficient to end all misrepresentation about a "cash bonus." A survey of the resources of the country and the state of government finances is sufficient to answer the ridiculous assertions about "wrecking the Treasury." We can convince the unprejudiced that this is real welfare legislation. As for that opposition which is out to beat this bill in the interest of those rich and powerful groups which profited enormously out of war, such opposition simply must be beaten down with the club of public opinion.

Our Americanism work will go on. I have been the commander of a post—a small post in a country town. The post is the bone and sinew of the Legion. It is through the post that the Legion is a factor in the community life of the nation, and it must be a factor there before it can be much of a factor any place else. Our work of Americanism must be prosecuted primarily through the posts. It will be the policy of our National Americanism Commission to act as a clearing house for ideas and progress by which the post may realize its best opportunities in the field. We must make this Legion, through the post, speak to the community, and speak for all veterans. Legion membership is a privilege which will pay immediate dividends to the community as well as to the member. This is a theme I shall elaborate upon later: You posts help us with membership and we will help you with organization, that positive force which will make your town, your State and your country a better place to live in.

JOHN R. QUINN

tion of The American Legion. For reasons that are immaterial here, an effort was on foot to enforce the unit rule among the delegations. Each delegation was to cast its entire vote for its majority choice. Here John Quinn, delegate from little Merle Reed Post of Delano, made the fifteen-word speech that proved his pioneering ancestry and put him on the map in California Legion affairs.

"Nobody casts the vote of old Harry Quinn's son but old Harry Quinn's son himself," he said. It was the first speech he had ever made. But he made it from his full height of six feet two, and he spoke it as a fighting cowboy knows how to speak. The unit rule was not enforced in that convention.

The new Commander is not a stylist,

as that incident shows. He is not graceful, or oratorical. He fumbles for words at times, speaks slowly, gets at his idea from various angles, without affectation, but when the idea is pinned down and the big hand flashed out in its forceful and tremendous gesture, the phrase is there. And the phrase always has the punch. John Quinn is a man who rises to emergencies. At least he has always met them and put them under so far.

"For God's sake, read this." That phrase headed the letter that Quinn wrote to California posts of the Legion when twenty days remained for securing 55,000 certified signatures to the petition for the amendment to the State Constitution which opened educational,

(Continued on page 23)



John R. Quinn

National Commander
of The American Legion

The Record of the Fifth National Convention

HEREWITH, arranged under subject headings, is a detailed summary of the transactions of the San Francisco convention. The deliberations of this body of duly-elected Legion representatives, crystallized into official pronouncements of policy, are the principles which during the coming year will guide the activities of the national and department organizations and of eleven thousand posts throughout the world.

Rehabilitation

TRUE to its traditional policy of giving first consideration to the requirements of the disabled veteran, the convention searched every nook and corner of that extensive subject and rendered ninety-one constructive recommendations looking to the welfare of those who sacrificed health and strength in their country's service.

The fact that so many suggestions for the improvement of the Government's service to the disabled were possible is proof that this service is not what it should be. But the convention's committee on rehabilitation, which worked three days and three nights on its report and conducted researches into every angle and turn of the subject at hand, found conditions vastly improved compared to what they have been at the time of any previous national convention.

A great many, perhaps a majority, of the recommendations submitted call for changes of legislation and indicate no fault or shortcoming in the administration of the affairs of the United States Veterans Bureau. In fact, the committee expressed its pleasure at the way the Bureau's affairs have been conducted by Director Frank T. Hines, who took office last March. In the report of the committee, which the convention adopted without discussion, appears a vote of thanks to General Hines, who attended the convention, addressed it, and sat with the committee rendering "very material assistance in the discharge of its duties."

The convention voted to continue the work of the National Rehabilitation Committee of the Legion along the same broad lines as heretofore, and authorized the required expenditures for that purpose. This committee will retain headquarters at Washington and representatives in the fourteen regional

districts into which the Veterans Bureau has divided the country for purposes of administration. The object is to keep a watchful eye on the disabled veterans' interests all along the line. While the committee report expressed

the hope that the time is past when the Legion will be obliged to take sharp issue with the conduct of the Bureau, it reserves the right to take such issue, and by continuing its nationwide organization of co-operation and surveillance is prepared to do this in an intelligent and effective manner.

The convention urged amendment of the Federal law to the end that no time limit may prevent a veteran at any time from receiving medical treatment or hospital care for a disability attributable to service. It further recommended a change in the law to raise the presumption of service origin from three to five years with respect to tuberculous and neuro-psychiatric diseases, and to strike out the provision that the presence of the diseases within the limited period be disclosed by a medical examination within this time. It is estimated that these changes would enable three or four thousand men who are now excluded from government treatment to enter hospitals.

The convention declared that 4,950 additional government hospital beds are needed to care for present and future needs, and the director of the Veterans Bureau is asked to provide them.

A sweeping recommendation was adopted instructing the National Rehabilitation Committee to make a survey of all Federal and State penal institutions and insane asylums for the purpose of ascertaining the number of veterans therein who are suffering from curable mental ailments due to military or naval service.

Director Hines got a lift in a matter that has been vexing him when the convention urged him to improve the efficiency and calibre of the personnel of the Bureau "and that he be empowered to increase salaries wherever advisable." Congress was requested to grant the necessary appropriations to insure these increases. One of the great difficulties the bureau has experienced since its in-

Keynote Legion Policies

THE outstanding actions of the Legion's Fifth National Convention at San Francisco were as follows:

The adoption of ninety resolutions embodying the Legion's recommendations for governmental steps, legislative or otherwise, to insure more complete justice to disabled service men at the hands of the Veterans Bureau.

A reaffirmation of the Legion's stand on adjusted compensation and a demand that Congress pass the Adjusted Compensation Bill without further equivocation or delay.

Authorization of the extension of the activities of the Legion's National Americanism Commission by the establishment of a bureau of community welfare.

Declarations strongly urging the fulfillment of the terms of the National Defense Act of June, 1920; the bringing of the Navy's auxiliary strength to the standard required by our capital ship strength authorized under the 5-5-3 agreement, and the development of aeronautics, especially a merchant air service.

Authorization of the appointment by the National Commander of a permanent international peace committee to report at the next annual convention.

Adoption of a resolution declaring that the Legion considers un-American any individual or organization which creates or fosters "racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment."

A declaration in favor of the maintenance of cordial relations with our allies in the World War, and an approval of the French policy in the occupation of the Ruhr.

Indorsement of land reclamation projects, particularly the Colorado River Basin project and the Columbia River Basin project, which would make available hundreds of thousands of acres of land for soldier settlement.

Adoption of plans for a greater American Legion Weekly by placing it on a non-profit-making basis and permitting earnings to be used for its betterment.

A declaration in favor of a United States constitutional amendment to give Congress power, concurrent with the power of the States, to enact legislation to prevent child labor.

Reaffirmation of the Legion's policy in favor of the suspension of all immigration for five years and stricter regulation in the absence of an exclusion law.

Reaffirmation of the demand for a universal service law for the conscription of labor and capital as well as manpower in case of war.

A demand for the immediate passage of the Bursum Bill giving disabled emergency officers of the World War the retirement rights enjoyed by Regular Army officers.

A declaration for the establishment in Congress of a special committee to deal with all matters affecting the interests of World War veterans.



Adjutant James F. Barton and Commander Bert L. Halligan of Iowa, the latter holding the D'Olier Cup, and Commander Edgar B. Dunlap, with the MacNider Cup, and Adjutant H. C. Hosch of Georgia. Iowa won her trophy for coming into the convention with the highest proportion of eligibles enrolled in the Legion in the whole country, and Georgia took hers for almost doubling her 1922 membership

ception has been the inability to obtain competent men for the rather meager salaries the Government has offered.

Among the additional recommendations of the convention with reference to the disabled are these:

Creation in the Veterans Bureau of a contact division whose chief shall be responsible to the district manager. The object of the division is to supply personal contact with beneficiaries of the Bureau and claimants to the Bureau's benefits in order that the interests of the veterans may be more thoroughly safeguarded.

Reorganization of the district boards of appeal in the Bureau with a view to a more sympathetic handling of claims from the veteran's point of view.

Amendment to the Federal law to increase from \$20 to \$50 a month the minimum attendant allowance for all permanent and totally disabled cases requiring an attendant.

Effecting a practical method of checking up on guardians of insane veterans to the end that such veterans may actually receive the benefits of compensation being paid, and to the end that ignorant or dishonest guardians may be identified and undesirable practices corrected.

Bureau regulations providing that tuberculous veterans who have been in hospitals for one year or more and who, it appears, will not attain an arrested condition of their ailment by further hospitalization and whose release is feasible, and who will not benefit by vocational training, shall be granted five years in which to rehabilitate themselves vocationally and shall be granted during this time \$100 a month.

Immediate reclassification of vocational training students not adapted for the training in which they have been placed. Discontinuance of contracts with training institutions which do not train students along the lines of their chosen objectives. Placing of trainees who are not making satisfactory progress on probation for thirty to sixty days to determine the mental and physical fitness of each to pursue his chosen objective.

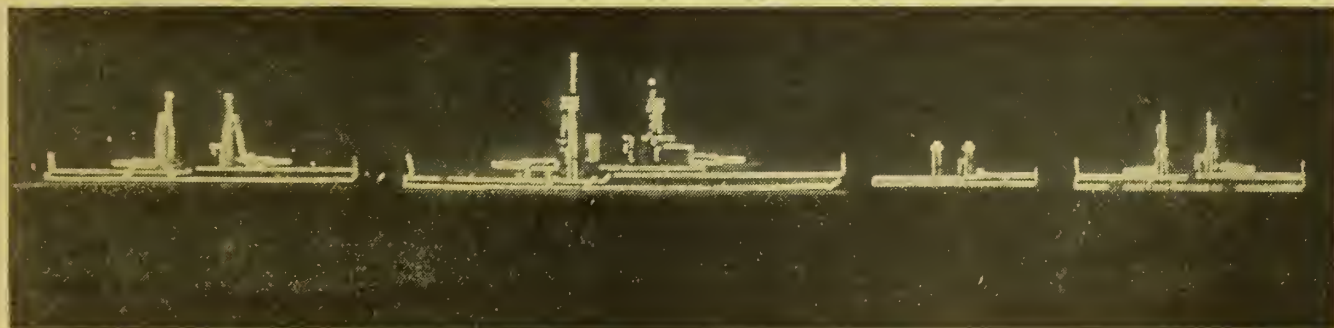
Director of Veterans Bureau urged to discontinue practice of having medical officers pass on eligibility for vocational training, this to be determined by industrial experts.

Because of a recent legal opinion the Veterans Bureau is denying insurance in all cases in which the disability compensation due at date of lapse of the original insurance policy was insufficient entirely

to cover the unpaid premiums. The National Legislative Committee was instructed to institute court proceedings to test the validity of this opinion.

Director Hines appeared before an early session of the convention and gave an account of his stewardship since he took charge of the Bureau's affairs last March. He declared that President Coolidge is squarely behind the constructive and forward-looking revisions in the conduct of the Bureau for better service to the disabled which General Hines has evolved and is evolving. In enumerating the changes which have been introduced during his administration General Hines was becomingly modest. He gave the Legion plenty of credit.

General Hines made official announcement of a plan that has been in his mind for a long time and that is to render medical treatment and hospital service to any disabled veteran who may be in need regardless of whether or not his ailment is connected with the service. There are 9,200 vacant beds in government hospitals now, he said, and more hospitals are being constructed. Thus he believes the time has come to



The fleet dressed up every night during the convention. From left to right, the *California*, the *Pennsylvania*, the *Arizona*, the *Maryland*

liberalize the laws concerning eligibility to admission to these Federal institutions. General Hines would not, however, grant hospital pay to these new beneficiaries—only treatment.

General Hines said he expected ultimately to do away with temporary partial disability ratings on which the amount of compensation to the afflicted veteran is determined. The time has come, he said, when the majority of these ratings can be made permanent, thus obviating frequent examinations which entail expense to the Government and inconvenience to the veteran. General Hines said these ratings were being established without loss or injustice either to the man or to the Government, and with great benefit to the peace of mind of the beneficiary that is so important to his welfare.

Between now and June 30th of next year the Bureau hopes to graduate from vocational training 28,000 men and have them at work as self-supporting citizens. Aside from what this will mean to the men, some of whom have been unable to support themselves since the war, it will save the Government \$20,000,000 a year. Vocational training is an expensive proposition. The Veterans Bureau's running expenses have been greatly cut down since Director Hines took charge, but they still run about \$420,000,000 a year. Of each dollar spent 28 cents goes for vocational training, 26 for disability compensation, 12 for medical and hospital service, six for salaries and three for rentals and other administrative expenses.

General Hines mentioned the Reed Senatorial investigating committee, which has been investigating the Bureau's affairs ever since the present director took office. It was a brief mention, but rather significant, since that committee a few days later began its long-postponed public hearings.

"I wish to state frankly to those who are inclined to criticize the committee in not conducting a more searching investigation," he said, "that I feel they will be more than satisfied when the committee makes its final report. They have gone about their work in a thorough and businesslike manner, without a blare of trumpets or announcement of every move to the press; and in so doing they have rendered a service not only to those responsible for the administration of the Veterans Bureau but to the disabled man himself."

Adjusted Compensation

WITHOUT a dissenting vote among the 993 delegates present—in fact, by acclamation—The American Legion in national convention assembled for the fifth time in four years reiterated its demand that justice be done, that a pledge be fulfilled and an acknowledged debt be paid the veterans of the World War by the enactment into law of the Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill. The convention specifically demanded that the Sixty-eighth Congress, which meets on December 6th, take this action forthwith and without delay, because already the repeated postponements "have sorely tried the faith of the veterans in the Government's sincerity of purpose."

The convention's action took the form

of adoption of the report of its committee on legislation, which was headed by the experienced Gilbert Bettman, of Ohio, who has been a front-rank figure in the adjusted compensation fight since that fight began. The report recites the details of the four-year fight, of the subterfuges and misrepresentations which have been invoked to delay and defer action on a measure which the majority of all the people repeatedly have declared to represent merely fair play to those who have played fair with their country. It is one of the most concise and conclusive summaries of that issue that has yet been made. It follows:

"For the fifth time The American Legion, in national convention assembled, sets forth its belief that the United States of America has an obligation to relieve the financial disadvantages of all ex-service men and women incident to their military service, and pursuant to that belief, hereby reiterates its demand that Congress recognize this obligation by the passage of the adjusted compensation measure.

"The unanimity of The American Legion on the subject of adjusted compensation is shown by its action at every previous convention.

"Four times has The American Legion unanimously gone on record in favor of the adjusted compensation measure.

"Even before the First National Convention at Minneapolis, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives requested The American Legion to present its views with respect to the fifty-six measures then pending in Congress on adjusted compensation and to advise them which in their opinion would best meet the nation's obligation to the service men and women, and at the same time promote national welfare. After the Minneapolis convention The American Legion did present an adjusted compensation measure in compliance with such request.

"This legislation, therefore, was not initiated by The American Legion but was prepared and presented to Congress upon the request of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Thereafter the following legislative action was taken:

"On May 20, 1920, the adjusted compensation measure was introduced in the House. It passed the House by a vote of 289 to 92, was sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee. Congress, however, adjourned before this Committee took action. No steps were taken by the third session of the 66th Congress, but in the first session of the 67th Congress the measure was reintroduced as H.R. 1 and S. 504, and was, with the exception of certain minor changes, the same as was introduced in the 66th Congress. The Senate Finance Committee reported this bill favorably, but on July 12, 1921, the President of the United States, in a message to the Senate, asked that action be delayed, and this was acceded to.

"After the adoption of the Kansas City resolution, The American Legion opposed further delay and sought immediate action upon this measure. On February 17, 1922, the President made public a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in which he suggested that a revenue-raising feature be included to finance this legislation. The Ways and Means Committee,

in answer to this letter, amended the bill, practically eliminating the cash feature and reducing the cost to \$242,700,000 for the first three-year period. This measure, as amended, passed the House by a vote of 333 to 70. The bill came before the Senate for action and was passed by a vote of 47 to 22. The conference bill was adopted overwhelmingly by the House, and on September 15, 1922, passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 17.

"On September 16, 1922, the bill was placed before the President for his approval. All representative veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries sent delegations to the President and urged him to approve the measure. Governors of thirty-three States called upon the President for his approval, but on September 19, 1922, he vetoed the bill. The House voted immediately to override the President's veto by a vote of 258 to 54, or five to one. In the Senate the vote to override was 44 to 28; this was not sufficient to override the veto, and so the bill failed to become a law.

"The actions of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and other political leaders who were responsible for the delays in the passage of the bill, its ultimate veto and the failure to override the veto in the Senate, were due to several arguments advanced by its opponents.

"The first time delay was requested on the ground that Liberty Bonds were from fifteen to twenty points below par; since that time they have risen to par.

"The second time delay was urged to enable the Government to fund its \$7,500,000,000 of short-dated debt. That debt has now been refunded.

"The third time delay was urged to await payment of foreign loans. Four billion six hundred million dollars of these loans have now been funded, the annual payments upon which will be more than sufficient to meet the cost of the bill.

"The fourth time delay was asked because of the calculations that a deficit of \$650,000,000 was pending, but this deficit turned into surpluses of more than \$300,000,000 for each of the two years after the requested delay was granted.

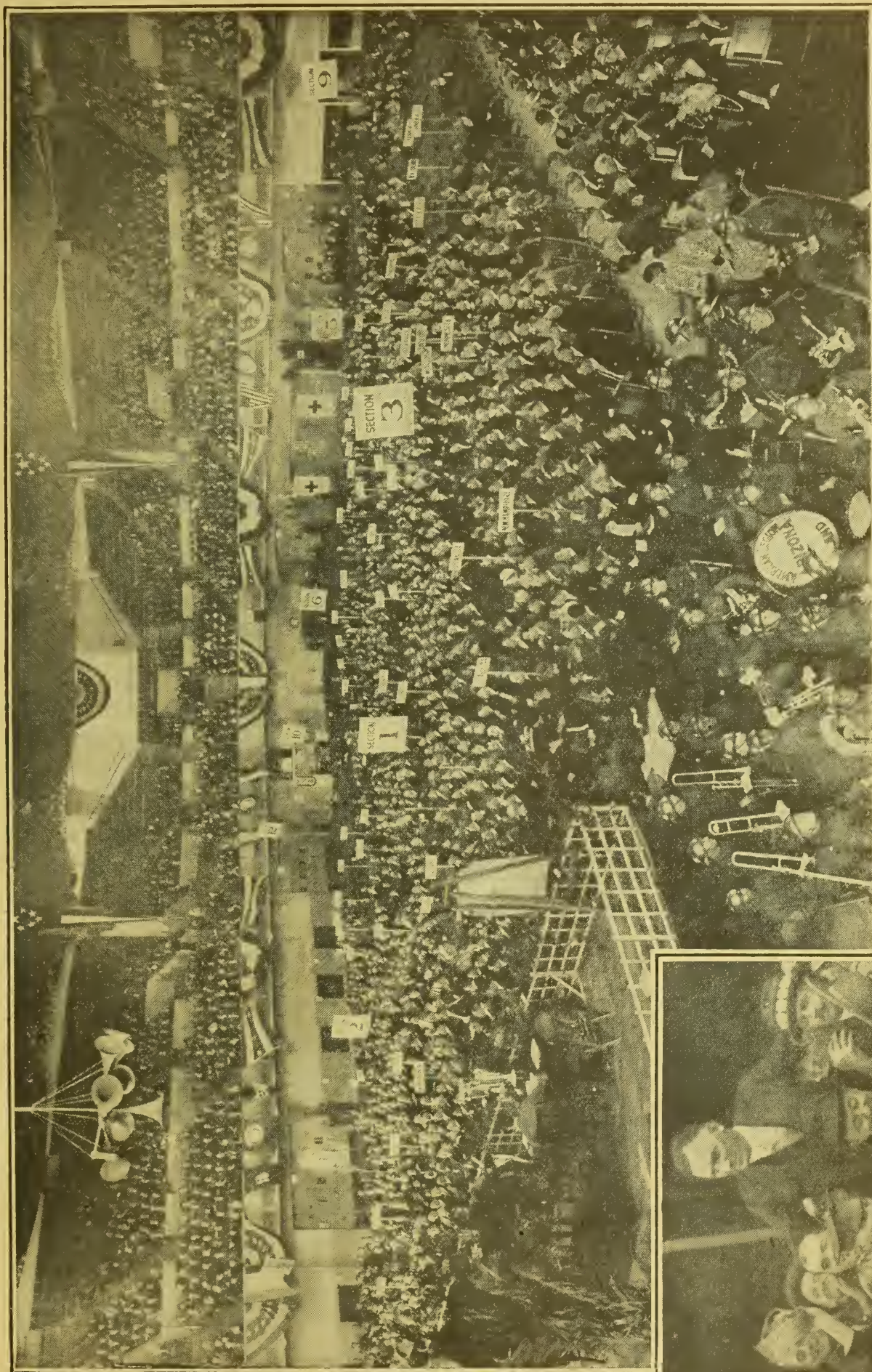
"These official miscalculations of a Treasury Department hostile to this measure have amounted to \$1,290,000,000, which the measure will cost the Government for twenty years after its enactment. The fiscal year 1923 ended with a surplus of \$309,000,000.

"The argument, therefore, that the adjusted compensation measure will now be a tremendous strain on our resources is completely refuted; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, by The American Legion in national convention assembled in San Francisco, California, October, 1923, that these official actions have sorely tried the faith of the veterans in the Government's sincerity of purpose.

"That the time has arrived for the acid test of the Government's intentions to finally dispose of this measure, as it cannot longer delay its passage and retain the confidence of the veterans.

"That this measure has been so often brought to the attention of the representatives of the people and has been
(Continued on page 25)



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The Fifth National Convention in session in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Inset, National Commander Quinn being borne to the platform by enthusiastic supporters following his election



The Auxiliary Carries On



A close-up of the new official Auxiliary helmet—Miss Ann Kuhlman of Davenport, Iowa, is the model

THE Third National Convention of The American Legion Auxiliary has gone into history carrying with it a record of achievement such as only an organization composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of ex-service men could write.

In convention assembled, the five hundred delegates from every State, Panama, Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska raised a standard of Americanism and service high that all the world might see it. The Auxiliary, founded on sacrifice, will keep on sacrificing. Nearly a quarter of a million of these women relatives of World War veterans pledged themselves, their time and their every effort to the aid of the Legion.

As the Legion has done, so has the Auxiliary. Its first thought is for the disabled veteran. It took upon itself the task of securing vocational training for disabled men and accomplished it; it did not stop at that, but followed it up to see that that training paid dividends, that the trainee might become self-supporting. Witness the work of the New Jersey Auxiliary—three convalescent homes already established and three more in process of construction. General Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans Bureau, told the delegates his plans for bettering the plight of the disabled, thanked the Auxiliary for its help and pleaded for continued help in the future.

The convention passed a resolution giving the Auxiliary's support to the project of raising funds for the establishment of a national memorial to the war mothers of America. The memorial will take the form of a huge national hospital to care for the dependents of ex-service men suffering from

tuberculosis. It is hoped to raise by subscription \$12,000,000 for the construction of the hospital, to be laid out in 48 units, one for each State, with a capacity of one hundred patients per unit.

The Auxiliary decided at New Orleans to be foster mother to the orphans of the World War, giving of its strength to see that these orphans have homes where they will be taught later to care for themselves. The women will co-operate in this work with La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux and the Legion. This year's convention reports showed that this work has progressed rapidly during the past year. The campaign of the national organization to have each unit—and there are approximately five thousand of them—accept the responsibility for the orphans in its community is work-

ing out successfully, delegates reported.

The Auxiliary's legislative program is the Legion's. The women will fight with the Legion, the report of the Auxiliary's National Legislative Committee, given by Mrs. O. D. Oliphant of New Jersey, being unanimously accepted.

Two resolutions were voted favoring the Legion's policy of Americanism, one of praise for the efforts of the Legion so far in this respect and the other placing the Auxiliary solidly behind the veterans in their extensive Americanism program for the coming year. The Legion plan for limiting immigration for five years was approved and the drug traffic heavily scored. "We must lend all assistance within our power to combat this terrible evil for the protection of the lives and happiness of our children," read the resolution the convention adopted.

The first steps to make the Auxiliary "the one great perpetuating organization to grow out of any war" were taken when the women voted solidly for a resolution making eligible for membership female descendants of women now entitled to wear the Auxiliary star. If this resolution finds favor with the Legion, to which it was referred, the Auxiliary will live forever, the policies on which it is founded going down through time to help those who are in distress.

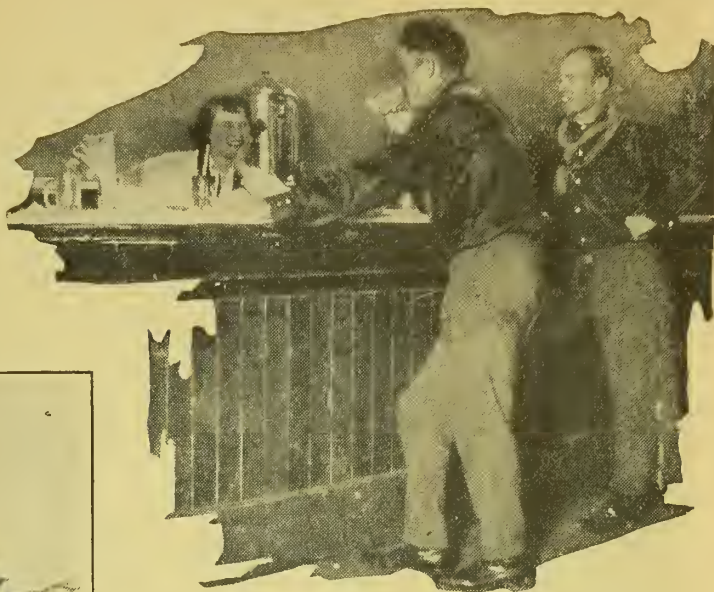
Of great satisfaction to the delegates was the expression of thanks from the Legion for the Auxiliary's aid in helping to raise the \$200,000 sought for The American Legion's Overseas Endowment Fund. The Auxiliary gave generously, many contributions for \$100 coming from various units, with hundreds of other units being represented by smaller amounts.

A group of Iowa delegates arrived in the new khaki uniforms adopted by



Members of the Iowa Auxiliary marching in the uniforms which the national organization adopted as the official Auxiliary dress. Disabled veterans were the tailors

They Were *at* S. F. Too



H. W. King of Baird, Texas, and Cecil Mackin of Paris, also Texas, pass the time of day with Ethel Burtis of San Francisco at the bar inside the convention hall



(Above) Carl Sandell of Columbine Post, Denver, said he was the tallest man at the convention. Nobody cared to dispute him

(Right) Six miles of laughter followed Ida Grater of Minneapolis as she marched in this rig with the Gopher delegation



The girls' drill team representing Hastings (Nebraska) Post won deserved plaudits for its proficiency in the art of squads-righting

the Auxiliary of that State, and this was made the official uniform of the Auxiliary by vote of the convention delegates. The uniforms were designed and manufactured by disabled veterans who have guaranteed to supply others in whatever quantity the Auxiliary may demand.

Though ten ballots shorter than the Legion election, the same spirit and enthusiasm that always comes in electing the head of any organization developed when, on the last day, the Auxiliary cleared the decks to choose a new National President to succeed Dr. Kate Waller Barrett of Alexandria, Virginia. Mrs. Franklin Lee

Bishop of Leicester, Massachusetts, was chosen on the first ballot to lead the Auxiliary in 1924. She received 281 votes to the 178 polled by Mrs. Donald Macrea of Iowa, her nearest competitor.

The new National President gave as her policy "the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion Auxiliary." She spent 26 months in war work, much of the time with the Y. W. C. A. Her eligibility for membership in the Auxiliary comes from three sources, her husband and two brothers having served during the war. Mrs. Bishop has been National Executive Committeewoman from Massachusetts for two years and served as de-

partment president for the same length of time. She was appointed organizer of Massachusetts units when the Auxiliary first started life and later combined that work with her departmental and national organization duties.

National Vice-Presidents named were: Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Jane Keen, Albany, New York; Mrs. R. H. Calihan, Garden City, Kansas; Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Harry T. Southworth, Prescott, Arizona. Each represents one of the five divisions into which the Auxiliary is divided for administrative purposes.

The Forty and Eight Does Its Stuff

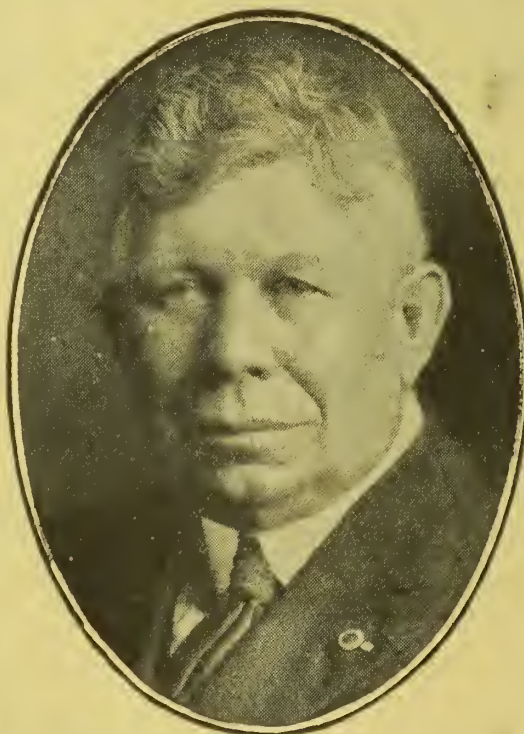
LA SOCIÉTÉ des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux, a two-year-old infant, came to San Francisco and sang, cheered, paraded and worked itself to at least an even draw with its venerable parent, the Legion. From the Embarcadero to the Presidio it did the first three. Once in Eagles' Hall, however, La Société turned from fun to business—business that gives everything the Hummies have to the support of the Legion.

It even published a full sized newspaper, printed in brilliant red ink, carrying the gigantic headlines, "Legion Men in Wreck." San Francisco gasped at the heading, then grinned sheepishly when it found the society had scored a beat in telling the world that more than one thousand Poor Goofs were going to be initiated that night in the Forty and Eighters' largest wrecking party. The P.G.'s were wrecked in proper fashion while the city wondered how any gang could put on the parade that had a dozen laughs to the yard which had just ended.

At the New Orleans Promenade La Société unanimously passed a resolution levying an assessment of fifty cents annually on all its members, this fund to be used for caring for orphaned children of ex-service men. The society's plan is not to erect institutions to care for these children but rather to see that good homes are found for them, and in aiding mothers to keep homes together. These orphans also have the society's pledge that they will receive an education.

At San Francisco the voyageurs learned that the orphan fund now totals some \$20,000. They resolved to further the work for orphans, and starting with the new year a committee headed by John R. Stiles of Chicago, a former sous chef, will begin the distribution of this fund. No part of the fund will be used for administrative expenses. These will all be borne by the Voiture Nationale, putting the entire amount to the use for which it was raised.

Born just before the Third National Convention of the Legion at Kansas City, La Société now numbers more than 22,000 Legionnaires who wear below their Legion buttons the metal tab that marks them as members of the 40 and 8. While at New Orleans



Ezra C. Clemans of Minnesota, elected National Chaplain of the Legion

there were 426 local voitures, there are now 620, functioning in every State in the Union in addition to two in the Hawaiian Islands, one in Mexico and one in Panama. Grand voitures have been established in thirty-nine States. Before another promenade the remaining nine States will undoubtedly have grand voitures also, as enough local voitures have been formed to permit the organizing of state bodies in each of the nine.

During the past year 40 and 8 officials have worked hard to convince everyone that La Société is just what it says it is—a fun organization, formed to give support to the Legion and boost the Legion in every way possible. All the society asks in the way of eligibility for membership is that a man shall be a Legionnaire and truthfully state that he has done some service for his local post and comrades. Like other secret societies, the forty and eight has encountered some feeling of uncertainty as to its pur-

poses. It is neither an officers' or a buck privates' club, and it matters not if the candidate served overseas or only viewed Brest on the movie screen.

National headquarters of the society will be moved the first of the year from Seattle, Washington, to Indianapolis. This move will place the society in close touch with the G. H. Q. of the Legion and help the organization in its aim to be of all possible aid to the Legion. The vote to change national headquarters came after receipt of an invitation from the city of Indianapolis that the society make the Indiana capital its home.

Robert John Murphy of Nora Springs, Iowa, was elected Chef de Chemin de Fer to succeed Edward J. Eivers, who was elected to the office at Kansas City and re-elected last year at New Orleans. The new Chef de Chemin de Fer brings more glory to Amherst College, the seat of learning from which President Coolidge was graduated. He and the President, in fact, are fraternity brothers. Murphy is thirty-two now and served during the war with the 80th Division as a first lieutenant. The new high priest of all voitures comes to his new office from that of Grand Chef de Gare of Iowa, which has the largest number of voitures of any State—56—and the largest membership.

Lyle Tabor of Detroit is the new correspondent national. He will not take office until headquarters are moved. Until that time H. E. MacDonald, Correspondent National for the past two years, will continue the duties.

Sous chefs elected are: George F. Plant, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; B. W. Hatch, Atlanta, New York; Vernon Hays, Stafford, Arizona, and E. E. Barker, Parsons, Kansas. George Dobson of Passaic, New Jersey, was chosen commissaire intendante. C. W. Reed of Naperville, Illinois, was elected conducteur national, and Ralph Page of Michigan and Voyageur Wilson of Missouri were named gardes de la porte national. Paul McGahan, president Legion commander for the District of Columbia, was elected historien national for the third time.

C. W. Audrey was appointed auditor national, a new office. J. P. Commy was appointed avocat national.

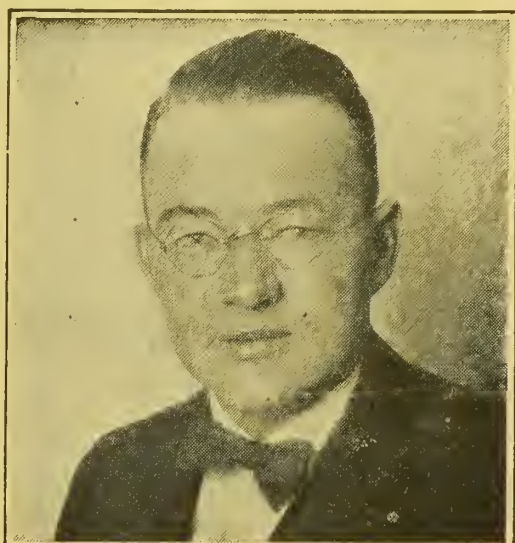
Legion *and* Auxiliary Leaders



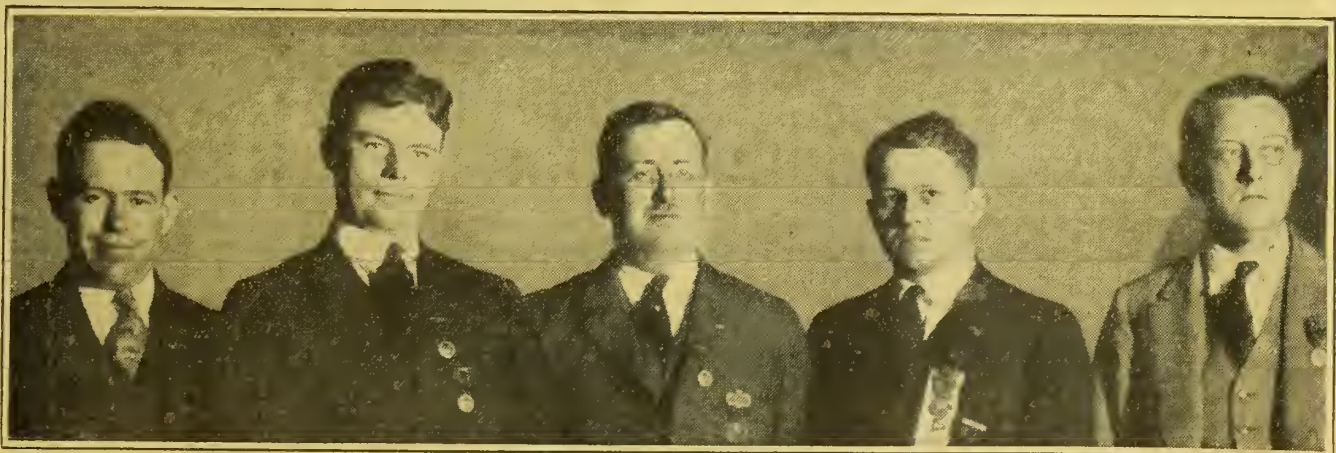
Chosen National Vice-Presidents of the Auxiliary: Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Oklahoma; Mrs. William G. Keen, New York; Mrs. Harry T. Southworth, Arizona; Mrs. Ray Calihan, Kansas; Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed, Minnesota



Mrs. Franklin Lee
Bishop of Leicester,
Massachusetts,
newly-elected Pres-
ident of The Amer-
ican Legion Aux-
iliary



Robert John
Murphy of Nora
Springs, Iowa, new
Chef de Chemin de
Fer of the Forty
and Eight



New National Vice-Commanders of the Legion: William B. Healey, Pennsylvania; F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin; Thurman Mann, North Carolina; Lester F. Albert, Idaho; Celora M. Stoddard, Arizona

EDITORIAL

Fitting Into the Scheme of Things

AS clearly as it demonstrated anything, the Legion at its Fifth National Convention at San Francisco demonstrated its ability to fit into the scheme of things. Now this statement may not appear to be very striking and sensational. It isn't. But it is important, mighty important to the Legion and to the country it strives to serve, that the Legion should be an organization capable of fitting into the scheme of things—of accommodating itself to the ever-changing pattern of the problems and issues through which our nation and all society moves forward. There have been eminent soldiers who have failed utterly as statesmen; our own history is witness to that. There have been eminent statesmen who have failed as military leaders; our history proves that, too, and so does the history of any other nation. So it isn't every individual nor every organization that can fit into the scheme of things, that can render service as service is required by the exigencies of occasion.

Between the recent convention at San Francisco and the caucus at St. Louis in May of 1919 lies a gap that is greater when measured by the changed complexion of events than by the calendar. At that meeting in Missouri The American Legion established itself as the representative organization of ex-service men of the World War. There it defined its aims in the language of the present Preamble of the Legion's Constitution. The need at that time for such an organization was very clear. Sheer exultation over the war's end had spent itself, and the country was tramping forward into a doubtful future. The returned soldier and sailor found himself in a world vastly changed since he had gone away for one or two years of hard and silent service. After the first flush of the homecoming had passed he began to grow a little uncertain of many things. There was material prosperity on every hand, it was true, but in this the soldier had little share even after his return. Others had got rich and were getting richer while he was away sleeping in the mud. A vague resentment toward this state of affairs began to manifest itself.

THIS state of affairs did not pass unobserved. It was observed by the agents of destructive radicalism, who rejoiced. It was observed by others who were thoughtful. In those days Russia had fallen prey to the radical fetish which proclaimed the world revolution. Every government in Europe was shaken, and in every instance where the radicals achieved even a temporary triumph it was among newly discharged soldiers, confused and doubtful in the first impulses of their new freedom, that these destructive movements gained their numerical strength. Hence the bid of red agents in America for the support of the returned troops.

It was the thoughtful returned soldier and sailor who met this issue. Of their own initiative they formed this Legion, whose first job was to smash radicalism and every other ism save Americanism in the United States. It was a spectacular proposition. It won the universal acclaim of all loyal citizens of the republic. It gave the Legion a great start.

But that epoch is long passed. There is no radical menace any more—a radical problem, perhaps, but not a peril. The Legion had to refit itself into a new scheme of things. It did. It led a million men through a period of unprecedented industrial strife. Then came a period of depression, the end of which this Legion hastened by a

national campaign which in a month obtained work for 500,000 jobless veterans and started the ball rolling toward prosperity, a period of wholesome prosperity, differing from the era of war prosperity, which was, unfortunately, confined to those who stayed at home while five million fairly deserving individuals had an engagement elsewhere to see the greatest war in history through to its proper finish.

For the first two years, at least, The American Legion had an excuse for being represented in the vivid terms of national crisis. That it did its work well during those years few will question. But in the course of human events those tense times have passed. No crisis confronts this country; none seems to impend. Yet we have this Legion, and it finds work to do—work which it is doing and doing well, service which it is rendering and rendering well. It continues to fit into the scheme of things, and to fit so well that it carries responsibilities now which are just as important to the country as the responsibilities its members so jauntily carried during the war or immediately following it.



TAKE the proceedings of the San Francisco convention.

Take the vigorous words of the Legion's new leader, National Commander Quinn. See how deeply and extensively they concern the structure which underlies the stability and the prosperity of our country, how pertinently they concern the ideals to which America looks forward in her efforts to further the welfare of all mankind. Consider these things and you will discover where this Legion is today and why it continues to be an institution of service to community, State and nation, the feared and fearless instrument of what we may well regard as the most representative group of American citizens ever assembled in one society.

The Legion declares for an adequate national defense on land, sea and air; it requests Commander Quinn to name a committee to study and report on practical means for the achievement of world peace; it undertakes a nationwide program of community welfare; it takes up the fight against child labor; it declares unequivocally its opposition to any organization which fosters "racial, religious or class strife or which takes into its hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt or infliction of punishment"—a declaration which at this time no man will misunderstand; it continues its attentive and willing labors for its disabled comrades; it reiterates most emphatically that an adjustment of compensation is due the veteran who fought the war and is paying his share of its cost, but who had no part in the enormous and unprecedented profits of war-time which those who stayed at home were able to enjoy—it serves notice that it expects the presently convening Congress to enact the legislation necessary to bring this about.



SO runs a sample from the record this Legion wrote at San Francisco. And the main point of it is that, though national conventions of the Legion occupy less than one week of the year, this Legion itself through its membership and through its officials, committees, boards, its eleven thousand posts, and all which makes up the machine we call an organization, works the year round. By this means it gets things done. By this means it continues to fit into the scheme of things and to be useful to the country it is pledged to serve.

NOVEMBER 9, 1923

Convention Convalescents

By Wallgren



DELEGATE SPEAKMORE SAYLESS, WHO HAS BEEN PLUNGED IN THE DEPTHS OF GLOOM EVER SINCE HE BECAME SO HOARSE FROM CHEERING THE OTHER SPEAKERS OF THE CONVENTION THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE HIS OWN CAREFULLY PREPARED "IMPROMPTU" SPEECH WHEN CALLED UPON TO DELIVER IT - THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME - LOST.



MISS X. NURSE, WHO HASN'T HAD A MOMENT'S RELAXATION FOR TRYING TO RECALL THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FORMER WAR BUDDIES SHE MET ON THE TRIP - AND SHE IS JUST POSITIVE THAT SHE FORGOT TO GIVE HER ADDRESS TO THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE OF ALL. (YES - HE'S SINGLE)



AFTER BEING LULLED TO SLEEP TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF RATTING CAR WHEELS, BRASS BANDS, ETC., FOR OVER TWO WEEKS THIS TIRED BIRD HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO SLEEP A WINK SINCE GETTING BACK HOME BECAUSE - IT'S TOO QUIET



THIS FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT WAS IN SO MANY PARADES - OFFICIAL AND OTHERWISE - AT THE CONVENTION, THAT HE HAS BEEN A PARADING SOMNAMBULIST EVER SINCE



CURIOUS CASE OF A "VOYAGEUR MILITAIRE" FROM THE EAST WHO BECAME SO ACCUSTOMED TO SLEEPING IN UPPER BERTHS ON THE LONG RIDE TO AND FROM THE CONVENTION THAT HE NOW FINDS IT NECESSARY TO CLIMB UP, AND UNDRRESS, WHILE PERCHED UNCOMFORTABLY ON THE HEAD OF THE BED BEFORE HE CAN GO TO SLEEP.



THESE GAY YOUNG TOURISTS ARE AFFLICTED WITH THE CONVENTION OBSESSION AND ARE LOSING ALL THEIR FRIENDS WHO WERE NOT FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO GO - FROM NOW ON ALL THEIR CONVERSATIONS WILL START OFF WITH AND BE LIMITED TO THIS ONE TOPIC.



THIS FRANTIC YOUNG BENEDICT HAS JUST REMEMBERED - THAT HE THOUGHTLESSLY PACKED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FAMOUS CALIFORNIA GRAPES IN HIS TRUNK - AND THE TRUNK, WHICH ALSO CONTAINED HIS WIFE'S EXPENSIVE WARDROBE, ETC. HASN'T ARRIVED HOME YET.



BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for material for this department. Unavailable manuscript returned only when accompanied by stamped envelope. Address 627 West 43d St., New York City

The Days of Things as They Are (The old highball to Mr. Kipling)

When Joe's last bottle is emptied and his cellar is empty and dried,
When his oldest Scotch has been tested and his youngest wine been tried,
We shall try, and faith, we shall need to, to make our own home brew,
Till the last of the rules has been tested, then to begin anew.

And those who are skilled shall be happy; they shall sit in a candle's flare,
They shall splash in a ten-quart kettle and think of the raisins there;
They shall find real masters to help them, malt and hops and yeast,
They shall work for a day at a sitting and not mind the time in the least.

And only our friends shall praise us, and only the wife shall blame,
When we spoil her ten-quart kettle and win our right to fame,
But each shall become a master and the name of each go far
As a knight of the ten-quart kettle in the days of things as they are!

—LOWELL R. BUTCHER

Music Comment

These two come from a Chicago pianist who considers his profession the noblest in the world:

A man was refused admission to a concert by the pianist Godowsky and indignantly wanted to know why he was not permitted to enter.

"I paid for my ticket, didn't I?" he demanded belligerently.

"I know," said the ticket taker, "but you're intoxicated."

"Why, mosh shert'nly I'm 'toshicated," exclaimed the other. "Think I'd come to a piano rehearsal if I was shober?"

The other concerns a small girl who grew tired of playing the same pieces and asked her teacher if "Mr. Bach hadn't composed something new lately."

"My dear child," replied the teacher, "Mr. Bach has stopped composing: in fact, for a great many years he has been decomposing."

Well Insured

Mr. Callahan had just secured a job with a construction company, and Mrs. Callahan was much worried.

"Mind, now, Callahan, and don't get hurted," she cautioned. "Tis dangerous wurrk, this blastin'."

"Divvle a bit, me darlint," her husband reassured her. "'Tis mesilf just borried tin dollars off the foreman, an' he won't let me do anny dangerous wurrk at all, at all."

While the Sun Shines

Old Doc Hadley Jones, slightly absent-minded at times, was an enthusiastic gardener. One sultry summer evening, when warnings of a shower rumbled in the West, Mrs. Jones called to him and, getting no response, found him struggling with the hose.

"Hadley," she demanded, "when are you coming in to supper?"

The gardener wiped the perspiration from his forehead and pointed to the horizon.

"Goodness, dear," he replied, "I must get the garden watered before that storm breaks."

The Ring for Them

"I am boxing for charity," joked the sweet young thing who was filling the missionary boxes.

"Yes," agreed her ardent admirer and assistant, "and you're a knockout."

Delicately Nurtured

It was a hot day and seven cars were waiting their turn at a filling station. The last one was a steaming little 1915 Rattler, with six rattles and a button. Finally it got its turn (even a Detroit worm will turn) and the peevish attendant yelled:

"How many gallons?"

The driver of Lizzie held up one finger.

"Say," bellowed the attendant. "What are you tryin' to do? Wean it?"

Scene: Northern Michigan Camp

Edison: "Who was it crossed the Delaware, Henry?"

Ford: "Let me think, Tom—oh, yes, Burbank."

Open for Business

Rustic at County Fair: "By heck!

Somebody's picked my pocket!"

Bystander: "What d'ye expect 'em to do? Sew it up?"



Shemale: "Does education really improve the Indian?"

Hemale: "Sure thing, lady. After four years on a college football team the warpath looks positively effeminate to him."

That Fatal Habit

Buck, the ex-private, and Bill, the ex-sarge, met on coal mine jobs after four years of separation. Buck, who hadn't forgotten certain interesting items of fatigue and kitchen police, noticed that Bill was working in a closely confined place, with a ledge just over his head.

"Ten-SHUN!" he bellowed.

Now Bill's people are consulting a lawyer to see whether they can have Buck arrested for murder.

"No, But I'll—"

Polly: "How many sisters have you?"

Voo (ruefully): "One by birth and three by promise."

Straight Goods

"Faint heart ne'er won fair lady," cried the gent with the almost-straight-flush, as he drew for a queen and got it.

Inhibition Eradicator

Lawyer (in 1925): "Are you prepared to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

Witness (doubtfully): "We-e-ell, perhaps another little shot of scopolamin wouldn't do me any harm."

The Other Side

Mrs.: "The woman always pays."

Mr.: "Yes, but with the man's money."

Count 'Em

"First down and ten to go!" yelled the rabid football fan as the boxer kissed the canvas.

Keep Your Checks

A school-teacher had found her class of boys reluctant in their writing of English compositions. At last she conceived a great idea to stimulate their interest—to write an account of a ball game.

It seemed that she was successful. With one exception, the boys threw themselves at the task and evolved youthful masterpieces. The backward one chewed reluctantly at his pen and was then struck by a burst of genius. When the teacher opened his paper, it read:

"Rain—no game."

The Naturalist

Rastus (in a restaurant): "Mose, does yo'-all know any reason why dey put dese hyah holes in doughnuts?"

Mose "Suttin'ly, boy, dat's fo' to keep 'em from turnin' into pancakes."

OUTFIT REUNIONS

131ST INF.—Reunion and banquet at 131st Armory, 16th st. and Michigan av., Chicago, Armistice eve, Nov. 10th. Address H. H. Weimer, 5001 N. Western av., Chicago.

343D INF.—Second annual reunion and banquet, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 17. Address E. J. Early, 5449 Monroe st., Chicago.

U. S. S. CAROLA IV.—Reunion at New York City, Dec. 15. Address Hank Barwood, 144 Cherry Lane, Hawthorne, N. J.

BTY. C. 308TH F. A.—Reunion and supper, Hotel Hargrave, New York City, Nov. 17. Address Henry H. Scudder, Room 1333, 195 Broadway, New York.

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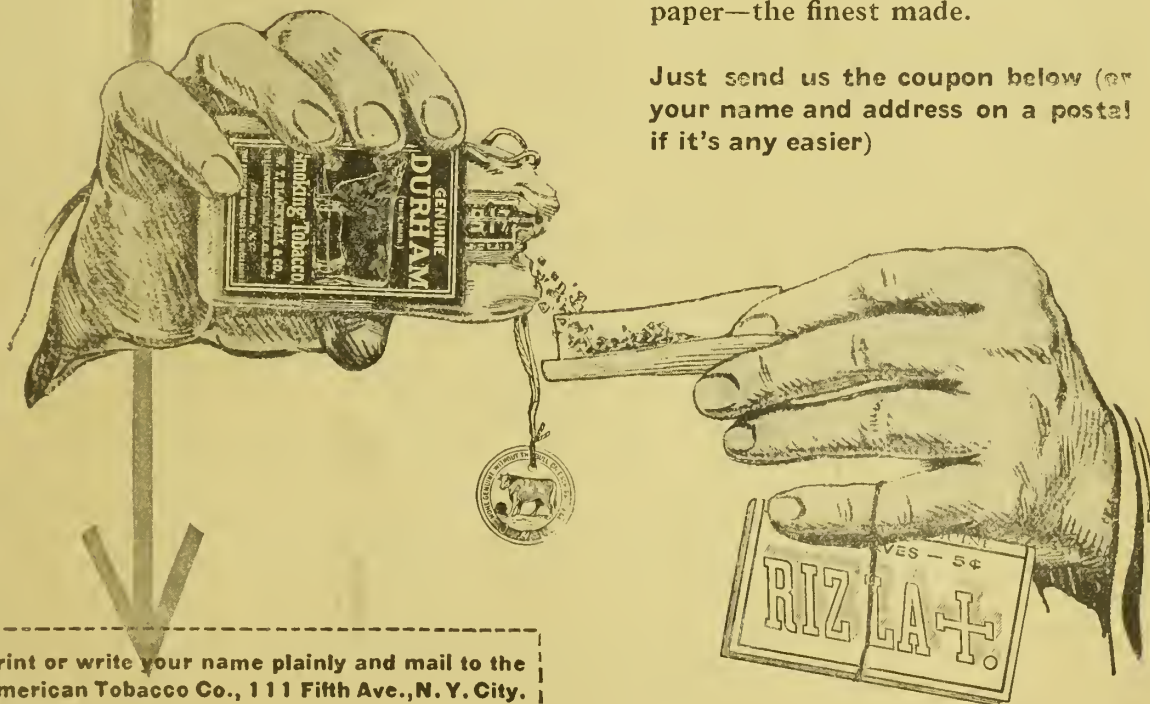
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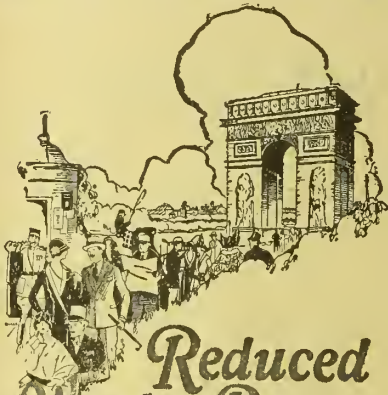
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The Legion at San Francisco

(Continued from page 7)

Get behind the table now,
Heap big Injun raise a row,
Naughty rep, full of pep, all good people
watch your step,
We say "golly," "nope," and "yep"
Oklahoma!

Rival minstrels now dispute with the Oklahomans the right to the corner of Market and New Montgomery Streets. Heaven knows who the rivals are, but this is the way they describe themselves:

They ain't no flies on us,
They ain't no flies on us;
They may be flies on some o' you guys,
But they ain't no flies on us.

Oklahoma and the flyless contingent move off and Ioway holds forth, telling the world in seventeen voices that that's where the tall corn grows. Aha! Listen to this:

We don't give a dang for the whole State of Ioway,
Whole State of Ioway, whole State of Ioway,
We don't give a dang for the whole State of Ioway,
We're from Arkansas!

Even Hanford MacNider himself can put that in his pipe and light it.
And so forth and so on.

There was a parade, of course; in fact, three parades, one in the daytime and two at night. The day affair, the regular convention parade, was Tuesday morning. It formed down by the ferry slips at the foot of Market Street—the Embarcadero, they call it,—where you take the boat to go to Oakland. Up Market Street it swung for about a mile and a half. Market Street is the main stem. It is a street that is known the world over. A broad and stately street. From Market Street the parade turned off up through San Francisco's magnificent Civic Center, which comprises a square enclosed by handsome public buildings, one of which is the coliseum in which the convention was held. There the reviewing stand was located.

In the stand National Commander Owsley took the salute of the marchers. Beside him were the mayor of San Francisco, General Haller of the Polish army, the convention's guest of honor, Sir Harry Lauder and other notables. San Francisco seems to do everything just right. When the parade began the thickest fog you should ever wish to see hung over everything. Umbrellas and raincoats were a comfort. But before the first division of the marching line reached the reviewing stand that fog had begun to drift away and presently the sun was shining through as bright and warm as you please. Sir Harry was quick to sense the fact that that fog was simply a thoughtful touch to make him feel at home. As soon as this was understood no one complained, and the Missouri delegation was only joking when they stepped through the mists singing something about

Sunny, sunny California
Where it never, never rains.

Thirty thousand men, they say, marched in that parade, but I do not think anyone would attempt to say how many bands there were and be believed. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps was represented, and the Salvation Army, the K. of C. and the Y. M. C. A.

The Legionnaires marched as usual by States, Georgia heading the list by reason of having shown the greatest percentage of gain in membership for the year past. Everybody walked except detachment of disabled men who rode in cars and got the biggest hand of all. Major generals, admirals, two governors and others more or less conspicuous in the ordinary scheme of things trudged right along in the ranks. The ladies were there—the Army nurse and the Auxiliary folks. And by the way, the Auxiliary is coming on. You should have seen that drill team from Hastings, Nebraska—a platoon of the prettiest girls that ever were, dressed up in the fetching swallow-tailed uniform like the one they wear at West Point on great occasions, and carrying guns, too.

The parade was a riot of color. Montanans with their five-gallon hats and their Powder River yell; girls from Florida dressed up like rainbows; Racine, Wisconsin, with a float showing the boys of '76 and '17; a steam callopie, also from Wisconsin; Hawaiians with flowers around their necks; a Philadelphia shoving a wheelbarrow which he had pushed all the way from home; the Texans with their cowboy bands and their old gray mare and Miss Ruby Latham looking as beautiful as ever; Nevada masqued by a four-horned mountain sheep; Placerville, California, with a stage coach of the days of '49 and a delegation in costumes of that era; girls from Petaluma, California, garbed in chicken feathers.

And betwixt and between all this, miles and miles of marching Legionnaires with flags and banners and good march music. It was an exhilarating sight, a fine way to start a day.

The night parade on Wednesday was a California affair. Ten cities contributed illuminated floats. Thursday night the Forty and Eight held forth with a pageant—a fine way to end a day.

In the vast flag and flower-decked auditorium in which the work of the convention was done National Commander Owsley called the delegates to order on Monday morning and the Reverend Father O'Connor, the National Chaplain, stepped forward between the colors and the Legion standard to offer the invocation.

The convention rose; heads were bowed; the chaplain began to speak:

"For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, to maintain law and order, to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism, to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War, to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation, to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses, to make right the master of might, to promote peace and good will on earth, to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The Chaplain paused.

"Almighty God, Father in Heaven," he concluded, "this is our humble prayer. This is the prayer of The American Legion."

It was a singularly effective invoca-

ion. The Preamble of the Legion's Constitution offered as a petition to the Creator. It touched all present, and touched them deeply.

So began the serious side of the convention, which is reported to you in detail elsewhere in this magazine. During five days sessions were held on the convention floor, and during five days and five nights tireless committees of the convention toiled over reports and resolutions, the gist of which constitute the Legion's account of its stewardship to the nation. The President of the United States sent his greetings to the convention. He sent in person a member of his cabinet, the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, to speak to the delegates. Samuel Gompers, labor's venerable chieftain, came with a message of fraternal greeting. Official representatives of the city of San Francisco and the State of California came. The tenor of their messages may be summarized in a sentence of Mayor Rolph's. "We are bursting with pride," he said, "that you are here."

The representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Confederate Veterans, the United Spanish War Veterans came. They said kind things about us.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy, was decorated with the Legion's distinguished service medal. Last year General Pershing was so honored.

Greetings came from France, Britain, Belgium and Italy—from the ex-service men's organizations over there. But Poland, which the war revived as a great nation, sent her hero, General Haller, to speak to us. He received a great ovation in the convention hall and at the various functions about the city which he attended as an honored guest. Haller looks the soldier. He walks with a limp, which is a consequence of his being a soldier. He addressed the convention in English, recalling the bonds that have bound the American and the Polish peoples since the days when Kosciusko came over to help us win our independence. He called the Legion the greatest of the organizations of World War veterans. He decorated our national ensign with the ribbon and medal of the Order of Polonia Restituta—Poland restored—and the convention with one voice united in a toast to the President of Poland and the President of the United States.

Such were the occupations of the opening session of the convention. Meanwhile conventions and committees worked long and tirelessly, and on Thursday, October 18th, the reports began to come in and the delegates got down to hard pan and wrote the record of where this Legion stands, and why—a record all men may read and understand, a record in keeping with the spirit, the purpose and the aspirations of this Legion since it first emerged from the confused aftermath of war to point the way to the soldier-citizen's new realization of his obligations to his country and to his fellow men.

Meet Quinn

(Continued from page 8)

home and farm aid to the ex-service men of the State. There was only time for one last appeal, and the job seemed appalling. Quinn sent out those letters, and 115,000 signatures came in before



THE ISSUE SHIRT

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Name.....
Address.....
Occupation..... Age.....

the success of the petition was conceded and the counting of names discontinued.

That story is worth telling in detail. It shows how this Californian puts things over. In 1922 the California Legislature passed its farm, home, educational and land settlement act for ex-service men. The act provided a \$1,000 credit for educational aid, or \$5,000 for twenty years at five percent for the purchase of a home, or \$7,000 for thirty-six years at five percent for land settlement. It called for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for these purposes.

The legislation was challenged and brought before the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court decided that, according to the State Constitution, state credit might be extended only for the State's advantage. Land settlement came under this category, it was decided, but the helping of ex-service men in buying homes did not. Therefore the appropriation was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court was regretful, it was sympathetic, it was mindful of the hard estate of the ex-service man, but it was firm. The Constitution of the State of California blocked the appropriation.

"All right," said the California Legionnaires, "we'll amend the Constitution." Quinn was state commander for California at that time. He went into conference with the department officials and the petition calling for a referendum to place the necessary amendment on the ballot was drafted. State laws set the number of signatures necessary to bring such a petition before the people. By the time the petition was ready, as has been said, twenty days remained for securing 55,000 bona-fide, certified signatures. Quinn had moved into San Francisco with a force of stenographers and was carrying on the endeavor. His first appeals had failed of effect. The emergency was at hand, was standing up and staring him in the face, in fact.

Then Quinn sent out the "For God's sake" letter. Into this letter he put the phrases that a fighting cowboy finds in an emergency and all the deadly earnestness of an ex-service man who feels deeply, fighting for his old comrades.

The letters scored, the signatures came in, the petition went before the people and passed, and through constitutional amendment a credit of \$10,000,000 was made available to the educational and home-building needs of the ex-service men of California. Another mastered emergency lay down, curled up and passed into the Great Unknown where crises cease from arising.

"Closer and more human relations between the disabled man and his official helpers." There is another hobby of John Quinn's, another heartfelt ideal that brings the tensing of the tall frame and the swift, lunging gesture of the great forearm. And, as ever when he feels deeply, he has put this idea into a crisp phrase that one believes will be heard of in America this year. "There is no end of rehabilitation work for The American Legion. The last and most pitiful cases remain on hand. Individual cases. Men who do not and cannot understand. We must meet their need."

Quinn was raised as a ranchman and stockman, and in these days of agricultural stringency he still raises wheat and cattle and sheep and makes a go of it. He passed his early days on "The Home," which must be distin-

guished from "the home ranch," a whole of Quinn's Well, which lies twenty-two miles from Porterville. "The Home" is within eight miles of Porterville and is relatively small, comprising only 480 acres. The Quinn's Well place, by the way, is now increased a matter of 12,000 acres; old Harbison Quinn, who is still active at eighty years of age, bought up the homesteaders round about in the early days.

From "The Home," where stands the first house of the Quinn family, John Quinn and his sister drove eight miles with a horse and buggy to a county school in their primary school days. For several years there were not neighbors enough nearby to make it practical to establish a school any closer. Finally two or three more families moved in and a new school was set up within five miles. Fifteen minutes' more sleep of mornings thereafter for the youthful Quinns till they finished their grammar schooling and came to the high school period.

The high school was at Porterville, eight miles away again, and the alarm clock was set back fifteen minutes again until that four-year epoch was ended. Quinn graduated from Porterville High School in the spring of 1906 and decided he had enough education for a while. So he went back to the home ranch, at Delano, twenty-two miles from Porterville, and took to the life of rodeo and riding herd with a sign of relief.

Two years of that, and then his mother decided that it was time for young Quinn's entrance into the university. "I reckon I was getting a little hard-boiled," says the new Commander, with his slow, reminiscent grin. "I took to the cowboy life right naturally, somehow."

So John Quinn came down to Berkeley, across the bay from San Francisco, with his younger brother, Archie. Archie entered Berkeley High School. John registered as a freshman in the University of California. First thing he did was to turn out for the football team, and there he says he learned a lot. He was big and slow and sensitive and green, but all the qualities except the bigness were battered off of him during four fighting years at Berkeley Field. Quinn played in the scrubs his first year and subbed for two years on the varsity. Then the student body took him off the field and made him yell-leader, declaring a man was needed to put some force in the fans behind the football men. The position he held when he graduated from the university in 1912.

When war was declared in 1917 Quinn was "carrying" a herd of cattle up to spring pasture in the dry meadow hills. When he got back to civilization a month later and learned of the excitement he shot his application in for the First Officers' Training Camp. He arrived one day late, so Quinn did not get into a uniform until the second camp opened at the Presidio of San Francisco in August. He told the officers he was a ranchman by occupation.

"Familiar with horses and tractor work?" said the C. O. "You go in the artillery."

"All right," said Quinn, who didn't know a seventy-five from a torpedoboot at that time. Quinn went into the artillery and was commissioned captain three months later. He commanded F Battery of the 348th Field Artillery.

overseas, serving in the Meuse-Argonne. After three months in the Army of Occupation near Trèves he brought his battery back to Brest, where they built macadam roads while awaiting passage home with the usual sweet resignation of the American forces sojourning in Brest. Back finally in the States, captain and battery were mustered out in March of 1919.

"My men were mostly Montana ranchers, and they got back too late for the plowing and too early for harvest," said Quinn. "Aside from that they were right well satisfied."

When Captain Quinn returned to Delano there was a new Quinn present whom the Captain had not seen before. Her name was Jane Quinn, and she had been born while her father was in France. In June of 1917, just before he went off to war, Mr. Quinn married Mrs. Maud June. The Commander's family now numbers five. In addition to Jane there is Charlotte Anne, who is two and a half, and Bobby June Quinn, a step-son, who is twelve, red-headed and left-handed.

The new Commander was a charter member of Frank S. Reynolds Post of the Legion, organized in Bakersfield in July of 1919. Shortly thereafter he organized the first post down in his own sparsely settled neighborhood, Merle Reed Post of Delano. He has held the offices of post commander, department commander and National Executive Committeeman for California.

He believes in the Legion, and in California he has given the Legion his driving and fighting abilities for three years. Not less prominent is his power for conciliation, and California Legionnaires say that he has been the greatest power for unity in the Legion in their State. Another of his phrases gives the key to this.

"I never call a man a polecat unless I know he is a polecat," says Quinn of California. "Then I know he isn't going to resent it very hard."

The Convention Record

(Continued from page 12)

so repeatedly and overwhelmingly approved by them, and by the votes of the various States in the passage of state compensation acts, that we do not believe it is necessary at this time to restate the reasons for its inherent justice. The vast majority of the American people are convinced that the justice of the measure is no longer debatable, and there but remains to make effective the mandate of the people.

"That we do hereby reiterate and repeat each of the resolutions hereinbefore set forth. We do hereby call upon the 68th Congress to redeem its obligation by enacting this, the adjusted compensation measure, in substantially the form before the 66th and 67th Congresses, immediately upon convening in regular session in December, 1923.

"We do hereby insist that there be no further delay, and do instruct the officers of The American Legion to take every possible action that will lead to the immediate passage of this measure, thus obtaining from Congress the tardy recognition of the obligation of our

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Government to relieve the financial disadvantages of all ex-service men and women incident to their military service."

A supplementary resolution was adopted aimed at the slush fund tactics of big business which is out to defeat adjusted compensation by subsidizing organizations of so-called ex-service men in an effort to create a doubt as to the genuineness of the advocacy of real veterans' organizations for this measure. This follows:

WHEREAS, the National Legislative Committee of The American Legion has shown in its report to this convention, particularly on pages 11, 12, and 13, that the figures on said referendum were clearly manipulated and distorted into the appearance of a mandate of opposition to the said adjusted compensation measure; and

WHEREAS, the release of said report by the National Legislative Committee has incurred the displeasure of said national commercial organization, which has demanded of our National Commander the repudiation of said report; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the Fifth National Convention of The American Legion, that we do most heartily condemn the unfair propaganda of such national commercial organization and their attack upon our National Legislative Committee, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we hereby express our utmost confidence in the members of our National Legislative Committee, and do ratify, confirm and approve the report above referred to.

The Ku Klux Klan

THE question of The American Legion's attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan was debated frankly for one hour on the convention floor, following the presentation of a resolution which the convention's resolutions committee recommended be adopted. This resolution was adopted by a large majority vote after the convention considered and rejected two substitute resolutions, one presented by Charles Kendrick, of California, Past National Vice-Commander, and the other by E. W. Whitney, a delegate from Oklahoma.

Debate on the resolution which bore the convention resolution committee's indorsement and the two substitute resolutions was characterized by an intense earnestness, but despite the polar difference of opinion developed there was no trace of bitterness in the remarks of any of the half dozen speakers who held the floor for the full period allowed by the rules—five minutes. All professed as their motive a desire to put the Legion on record in a manner which should remove existing embarrassments arising out of group rivalries in various sections of the country.

The resolution adopted does not mention the Ku Klux Klan by name. Mr. Kendrick, fighting for the passage of his substitute resolution, spoke with deep feeling from the rostrum. His resolution was as follows:

Resolved, that the Ku Klux Klan is an organization which is destructive to American principles and ideals and is unfair to hundreds of thousands of our comrades in arms during the World War. This convention, therefore, most unequivocally denounces the Ku Klux Klan as being an un-American organization, and unworthy of membership by loyal American citizens.

Mr. Kendrick demanded a roll call on

his resolution. This was taken. The vote was as follows: For, 142; against, 815; not voting, 36. The main support to Mr. Kendrick's resolution was given by Iowa, with 45 of its 48 votes in favor, and Massachusetts, with 31 of its 35 votes in favor. Connecticut also gave its eleven votes in favor. California recorded itself 34 noes and one yes.

After the convention by roll call had voted down Mr. Kendrick's resolution, Mr. Whitney of Oklahoma offered his substitute resolution, as follows:

Resolved, that The American Legion adheres to its original purpose and stands for the service man, irrespective of belief in religion or politics, and welcomes all such to its fold; that within this fold the question of such belief or affiliation be never raised to the prejudice or hurt of anyone, but that the spirit of tolerance and good will be extended to all, irrespective of their belief in or adherence to any society or organization whatsoever, so long as the same does not conflict with allegiance to God and the Government of the United States.

While this substitute resolution was before the convention Mr. Good, a delegate from Massachusetts who had served on the resolutions committee, took the floor and urged the adoption of the committee's expression. He said:

"The committee felt today that we presented to this convention a resolution truly representative of our great organization and its personnel. I have yet to hear a single word of protest about the substance, the form or the wording of the resolution as presented. We have talked in plain language. We haven't attacked one particular organization. There are several radical elements within our community all pointed toward one goal, and it behooves each of us to do our utmost toward impeding and retarding the progress which undeniably some of these organizations are making. This isn't a religious question."

On being put to a vote, the substitute resolution offered by Mr. Whitney of Oklahoma was lost. The convention then voted its adoption of the original resolution, as recommended by the resolutions committee. This was as follows:

WHEREAS, the fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit; and

WHEREAS, it is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law so to do; and

WHEREAS, the membership of The American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed, or class; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws through lawful agencies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, by The American Legion, in National Convention assembled this seventeenth day of October, 1923, that we consider any individual, group of individuals, or organization which creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into its own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment to be un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we consider such action by any individual, groups or organizations

to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of The American Legion.

The adoption of this resolution followed five days of intense discussion of the Klan issue in and outside the convention. The first indication that the subject would be acted on by the convention was given on the Sunday afternoon preceding the opening of the convention when Mr. Kendrick made incidental mention of his attitude toward the Klan in an address he gave at an informal caucus attended by representatives of most of the departments. This caucus was held on the call of the Iowa delegation, which announced that it wished to present for the study of delegates a plan for extending the activities of the National Americanism Commission to include a definite program for civic betterment. Hanford MacNider, Past National Commander, held the chair at the caucus. Mr. Kendrick was one of many speakers who took the floor after the main proposal of the Iowa department had been submitted. Outlining a series of suggested actions by the convention, Mr. Kendrick included the following:

"In my opinion, the Legion should never straddle such matters as the K. K. K. It should come out unequivocally in condemnation of any such movements. I do not favor the Legion actively combatting such movements as the K. K. K., because to do that only tends to dignify them by the strength of our antagonism. This, however, does not prevent a forceful denunciation on the part of the Legion, and when this is done no further action should be taken."

Into the widening circles of discussion which this statement created was tossed a declaration by James F. Collins, Commander of the Department of California and chairman of the California delegation, who reported that the California delegation at a caucus had adopted this statement of policy:

"An actual and honest neutrality in political, industrial and religious matters."

From this unofficial and informal background the issue moved into the discussions of the Resolutions Committee of the convention. The question was debated for many hours by the committee in executive session. The resolution it recommended to the convention follows in substance and form a resolution on the same subject which was adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Legion at a meeting held in Indianapolis last spring.

Immigration

SOMETIME before the first of next July the Congress of the United States must pass a new immigration law or this country will once more find itself with its gates wide open, and at a time when the whole of impoverished Europe is waiting to send us hundreds of thousands of its least desirable inhabitants. This is the warning which James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, the country's foremost authority on immigration, gave to the convention in an address in which he analyzed all the factors of a problem which is one of the Legion's greatest concerns. After hearing Mr. Davis's

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address the convention reiterated its stand for a total suspension of all immigration until such time as a policy may have been perfected for the proper assimilation of aliens, and for stringent regulation of the quality of aliens admitted in the absence of an exclusion measure.

The convention directed not only that national officers of the Legion and the National Legislative Committee take all steps possible to obtain the enactment of immigration laws along principles favored by the Legion, but also that all the departments of the Legion urge upon their senators and representatives the enactment of such laws.

The convention specifically advocated laws, and treaties if necessary, for the exclusion as immigrants or permanent residents of all persons ineligible to American citizenship. It also called for rigid enforcement of the laws to prevent smuggling into the United States of aliens not entitled to admission. It recorded itself in favor of requiring every immigrant to obtain a registration certificate before leaving his native country, this certificate to be the basis of his legal entry into the United States. It expressed the opinions that every alien of the age of eighteen or over should be required to register annually with the Federal authorities, that proficiency in the reading and writing of English be made a prerequisite to naturalization and that other new tests be imposed, and that no person who has sought exemption from military service in the United States armed forces in any war on the grounds of conscientious objection should be given the right of citizenship. The convention adopted the following program as the basis for legislative action on immigration which the Legion seeks:

First, entirely suspending immigration for a period of five years or for such period of time as will enable the formation of a definite and constructive plan for the protection of our people and our nation from the present dangerous influx of aliens;

Second, that if and when immigration is allowed to resume, a restriction be placed thereupon in a manner that will lead to immigration only from nations having ideals kindred to those of the American people;

Third, that for the purpose of controlling immigration at its source, immigration commissioners or other suitable agents of the Government be established in foreign countries for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all aliens seeking admission into the United States, and to prevent all those who are unqualified from reaching our shores;

Fourth, that a suitable system of registration and identification of all aliens be put into effect prior to their leaving their own countries, such system to be continued while they are residents in the United States;

Fifth, that the standard of admission for aliens entering this country be materially raised as to mental, moral and physical qualification;

Sixth, that among other salutary regulations there should be preference given by law under restricted immigration to the immediate families of those who have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States, and secondly to the immediate families of persons resident in the United States, its territories and possessions, who are citizens thereof, provided they are otherwise qualified and eligible for citizenship.

The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Oriental Affairs, headed by Thomas W. Swale of Seattle, Washington, which gave warning that America may expect new pressure for the admittance of large numbers of Japanese as the result of the earthquake disaster in Japan. The report reminds the Legion that the present three percent immigration law expires on June 30, 1924, and forecasts an attempt by Japan to secure by a new treaty concessions which would be wholly unacceptable to the Pacific Coast of the United States. The three percent law does not affect Japanese immigration because of a provision it contains excepting from its operation citizens of countries with which the United States has special treaties governing immigration. The Japanese immigration treaty, made in 1911, expired July 27, 1923.

The permanent immigration bill introduced into Congress in 1922 but not enacted contained a provision which would have excluded Japanese from this country. It declared against the admission of all aliens ineligible to citizenship. As matters now stand the State Department is negotiating a treaty with Japan. The Pacific Coast is solidly against any policy except that of total exclusion, and is particularly opposed to any proposal to grant Japanese the right of citizenship. It is also determined to maintain the principle of the land-holding laws which have been enacted to prevent Japanese colonization of the most desirable farming sections west of the Rockies. The growing preponderance of Japanese in Hawaii is so vitally connected with America's national defense that the Legion has repeatedly expressed its concern over the situation which has arisen there.

The Oriental Affairs Committee report, adopted by the convention, presents these grounds of opposition to Japanese demands:

Elimination from the new treaty of the guarantee of the right of free admission contained in the treaty of 1911.

Omission from the new treaty of any provision tending to abrogate or weaken the anti-alien land-holding laws of the several States; or guaranteeing either the right of suffrage or the right of intermarriage.

Termination of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" and restoration of control of Japanese immigration to the American Government through American officials.

Substitution for the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of a law, as little offensive to Japan as possible, insuring complete exclusion of Japanese except bona-fide students, travelers and the like.

Americanism

AFTER wholeheartedly endorsing the program and activities of the National Americanism Commission during the past year, the convention adopted a resolution calling for an important extension of the commission's work and the establishment of a bureau of community welfare and betterment. The convention also adopted recommended changes in the plan of administration of the commission, making the National Commander ex-officio chair-

man of the commission and specifying that the National Director shall be appointed by the National Commander with the advice and consent of the commission immediately after the national convention each year, to serve for one year or until his successor is appointed.

The plan of establishing a community betterment bureau was the outgrowth of a resolution brought to the convention by the Iowa department delegation. This plan was first explained at a caucus held on the day preceding the convention opening at which representatives of almost all departments were present. The resolution, with some changes made by the convention committee, is as follows:

RESOLVED, that a concrete and practical program of service to community be now put into effect throughout all the eleven thousand posts of The American Legion; that the National Americanism Commission, in addition to its present work, be instructed to create a Community and Civic Betterment Bureau, of which the Director of the National Americanism Commission shall be the head; that trained personnel (Legion members) who are experts in that line of endeavor be chosen, and that a comprehensive national program along these lines be evolved after due consideration and counsel with the nation's leaders in civic and community work, with the approval of the newly-elected National Commander and the National Executive Committee; and be it further

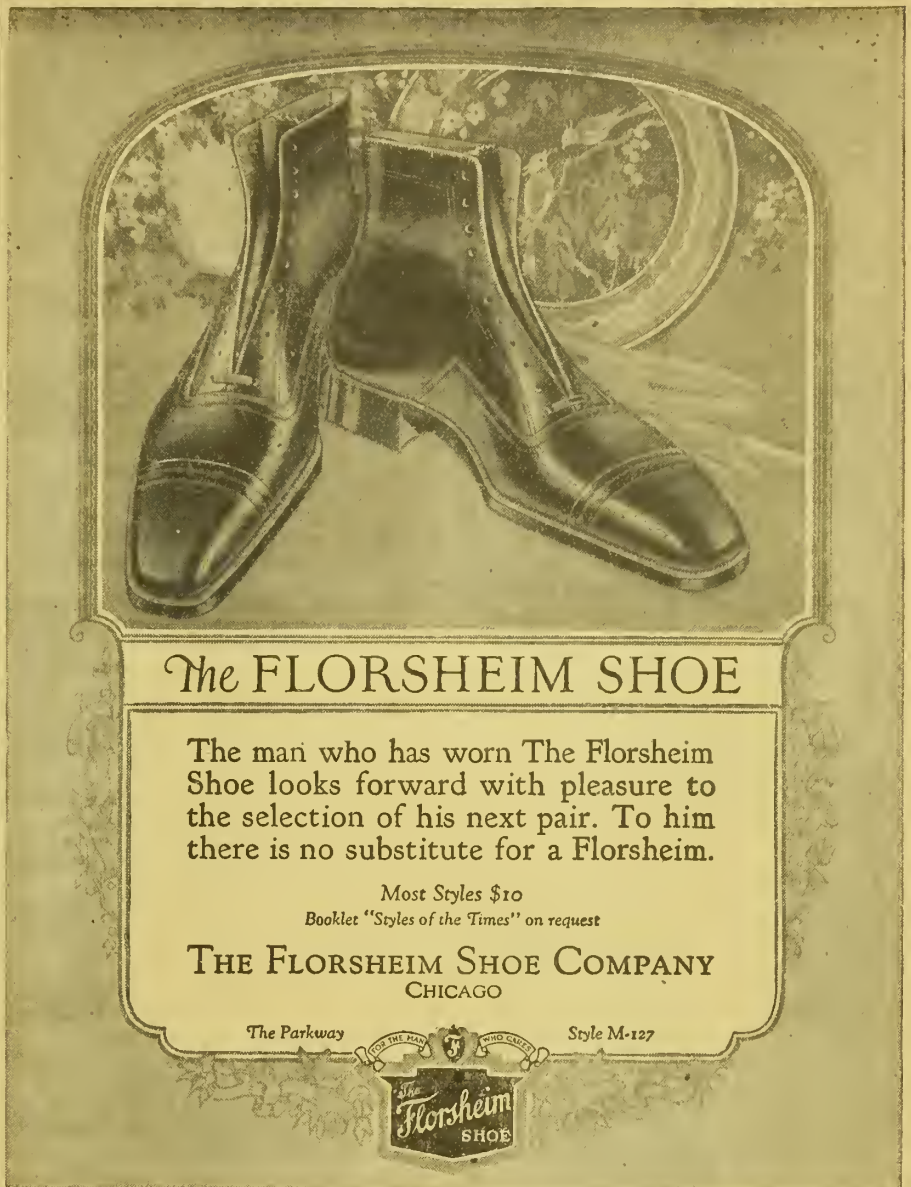
RESOLVED, that it is recommended by this convention to every post of The American Legion that, following the example of hundreds of posts all over the world, they initiate at once, with the assistance of the National Americanism Commission and with such co-operation as can be obtained from all other public-spirited local organizations, a forward-looking program for their communities which may well include:

Betterment of schools, recreation, park and playground facilities; furtherance of Boy Scout work and active participation in scout troop organization and management; medical clinics; municipal concerts; public forums; community buildings; city planning, and all forms of better citizenship movements—in fact, after due survey of local needs, every enterprise which will further the well-being, health and happiness of the community.

The National Americanism Commission shall upon request from the posts furnish suggestions, plans and personal supervision when possible, and in furtherance of that objective that an advisory council which may include other than Legionnaires be chosen by the National Commander and the National Executive Committee, the honorary presidency of which shall be tendered to the President of the United States, and membership to outstanding citizens who have distinguished themselves in such patriotic work.

It is further directed that the several departments establish similar bureaus to function within the departments with similar advisory councils, the chairmanship of which shall be tendered to the governor of the State.

The convention committee expressed its commendation of the results achieved during 1923 in such activities as the flag conference held under the auspices of the Legion's National Americanism Commission at which a code of flag usage was drawn up, American Education Week, the National Essay Contest, the investigation of school text-books containing un-American and unpatriotic matter, immigration investigations,




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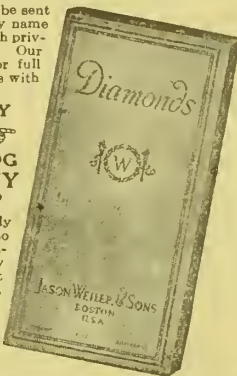
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the problems of radicalism and narcotics, the movement to obtain more general observance of our national holidays, the promotion of wholesome public sentiment on the ballot and jury service, and co-operation with the Boy Scouts and many other patriotic and civic national organizations. The convention recommended that every delegate study and carry back to his State the information on these subjects contained in the annual report of Garland W. Powell, National Director of the Americanism Commission.

The convention took the following actions on other subjects in the Americanism program:

Directed that the National Essay Contest hereafter shall start at the beginning of each school year and end April 1st, the 1924 contest to start immediately following the 1923 convention.

Indorsed the Pennsylvania School Award Plan for graduates of grammar schools best typifying the qualities of courage, honor, service, leadership and scholarship, and referred this plan to the departments for action.

Urged that directors of public, private and church school systems provide for definite instruction in the meaning of the sacrifice of life for one's country, especially by those who have served in the nation's wars.

Urged co-operation by local, state and Federal authorities in establishing a system of universal physical education for school children.

Opposed recognition by the United States of the soviet government of Russia.

Commended the American Federation of Labor for the stand against radicalism taken at its 1923 national convention.

Authorized the formation of committees on Americanism in foreign departments of the Legion which shall aim to inform the natives of these departments of the real feelings of the American people toward them and to promote friendly relations with other peoples in various ways.

Indorsed the Boy Scouts and pledged further support to this organization.

Advocated uniform laws in all States to require that the American flag be displayed at all public gatherings.

National Defense

BY adopting reports of its Committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and Aeronautics, the convention placed itself on record for a general strengthening of this country's system of national defense. It reiterated the declarations on military policy expressed by previous national conventions and reaffirmed the Legion's support of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920. It especially urged that this law be made effective by adequate support from the Federal Governments and the States of the National Guard and Organized Reserves. It furthermore recommended that an adequate number of qualified representatives of the citizen components of the Army be appointed to the General Staff.

The convention declared in favor of increasing the pay of the private soldier to \$30 a month and giving him the privilege of voluntary retirement upon pay after twenty-five years of honorable service. It recommended that the period of conferring decorations and citations for World War

service be extended an additional five years. Other recommendations of the Military Affairs Committee adopted were as follows:

That suitable medals be presented to replace the inadequate recognition given by silver stars standing for citations for bravery.

For the distribution of captured war trophies among the States.

For further assistance to the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

For the passage of a law to give disabled emergency officers of the World War the same retirement rights as held by Regular Army officers.

For a universal service law in keeping with the resolution adopted by the Fourth National Convention of The American Legion.

The report of the Naval Affairs Committee, adopted by the convention, recommended:

That the 5-5-3 ratio adopted at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments should be observed strictly as governing any reduction in this country's naval forces and that in all branches—air, submarines, cruisers, etc.—this country maintain an adequate strength so that it will not be rated as an inferior power in any future conferences toward limitation of naval development.

That Congress immediately appropriate the money necessary to provide cruisers, submarines and other smaller fighting craft to bring all auxiliary services up to the standard contemplated in the 5-5-3 agreement governing capital ships.

That naval aviation should be rapidly developed.

That naval bases be developed to obviate the need for auxiliary vessels now accompanying the fleets, and that the development of the naval base on the West Coast, at Alameda, California, be undertaken without delay.

That the Naval Reserve be developed in every way possible.

That all combatant first-line vessels be concentrated in one fleet for purposes of better training and administration.

That the merchant marine be built up to a size commensurate with the size of the Navy and proportionate to the size and wealth of the country, with the ideal of having at least fifty percent of the trade of this country carried in American-built ships, flying the American flag.

That Congress be asked to authorize leave with pay to all Federal employees, members of the Naval Reserve, while on training cruises.

That the Legion support the Navy Department in its efforts to keep the United States fleet equal to that of Great Britain.

That October 27th be observed as Navy Day.

That the Navy Department make new recommendations to Congress for the modernization of our older battleships.

LEGION NIGHT ON THE AIR

ALFRED WILSON Post of Brooklyn, N. Y., will broadcast its third "Legion Night on the Air," Sunday evening, November 11th, from 9 to 11 o'clock, from WJZ (455 meters), the Radio Corporation of America's powerful station in New York City. The fourth Legion night program will be broadcasted from the same station on November 30th.

Aeronautics

BELIEVING that an effective limitation of military aircraft armaments by international agreement to be impossible of achievement at this time, the convention voted unanimously in favor of a preparedness policy for the United States which will develop and encourage civil and merchant aviation, strengthen the American aircraft industry and bring our army and navy air forces on a par with the requirements of national defense.

In taking this action the delegates adopted without reservation the annual report of the national standing Committee on Aeronautics of which Reed Landis, of Chicago, was chairman. This committee weighed the question of limitations with utmost care, and after considering every aspect declared:

"We did not believe the nations of the world would enter into such a conference—but we agree that such limitation if possible is desirable and so advised the editorial board of the Weekly. We feel that efforts to secure such limitations are in line with the Legion policy of intelligent limitation of all types of armament as opposed to either militarism or complete pacifism. We believe such limitation would result in a valuable impetus for commercial aviation. We object emphatically to any program which tends to make our nation practically impotent in the air while other nations build up their offensive and defensive air power. Until an effective international air limitation agreement is completed, the United States should energetically pursue an intelligent building policy."

The Legion also throws its force behind a bill which shortly will be introduced in Congress calling for the creation of a bureau of civil aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, headed by a commissioner of aeronautics. The intent of the bill is to stimulate and regulate commercial aviation, which is the backbone of air defense. It directs the commissioner to promulgate rules for the license and operation of aircraft and of airports, or landing places, and for the proper inspection of both materiel and personnel; in other words to recognize airplanes as common carriers and to regulate them more or less as the railroads have been regulated by the Government. This is held to be the first step toward the organization of a merchant air marine, which is a prime necessity to the national defense.

Legislation

THE convention adopted a number of resolutions affecting the legislative policy of the organization during the coming year. Among the actions taken were the following:

Placing the Legion on record as favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will give Congress power concurrent with that of all the States to limit and prohibit the labor for hire of children under fifteen years of age.

Instructing the National Legislative Committee to press for enactment in Congress the measures necessary to provide for the conscription in time of war of all

Ohio Post Nets \$251 On Waste Paper Receptacles!

Here's a Clever Plan YOUR Post Can Use, Too

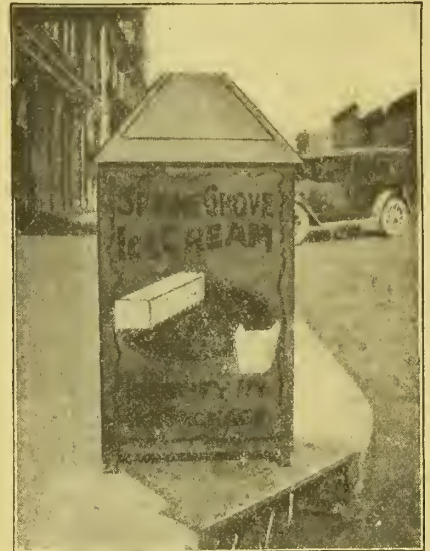
As told in the American Legion Weekly for Sept. 21, 1923—

ROBERT A. SMART Post of Greenfield, Ohio, has utilized a new means of rendering a service to its town and making a profit for itself. After obtaining permission from the town council, it bought seven waste-paper receptacles, hired a sign painter to place on them the advertisements of local merchants and set them at important street intersections.

"We had no trouble in disposing of the advertising space," declares Post Commander Roy M. Smart. "We had twenty-eight spaces to sell, four on each can, each 18 by 36 inches. We sold them for \$15 and \$18 each, according to location. The local newspapers gave us splendid co-operation.

"We had a contract with each advertiser, in which we agreed to place and maintain his advertisement for a year for the amount agreed upon. All bills were to be paid after the ad was placed. We had a map of down-town area showing location of each receptacle. We had all the space sold before ordering cans. . . ."

Smart Post's receipts for the advertising were \$468. Its expenses were: cost of receptacles plus freight, \$111.98; sign writer, \$95; miscellaneous, \$10. The post therefore netted \$251.02.



The receptacles they used were—of course—SOLAR No. 60's. The above picture shows one of them, installed on a corner in Greenfield

IT'S A SOLAR SELF-CLOSING RECEPTACLE!

Patented and Manufactured by

Solar-Sturges Mfg. Co., 838 W. Congress St., Chicago

Write for Catalog and full information to

GEO. R. Le SAUVAGE, Pres. (Formerly Commodore Navy Post, Columbus, Ohio)



AGENTS

Sharpens dullest knives, scissors, sickles, etc., quickly. Money back guarantee removes 90% of your sales resistance. Sent postpaid for 50c. Price to agents \$2 a Dozen.

Hustlers
Make \$25 a day selling the **PREMIER KNIFE & SCISSORS SHARPENER**
200% Profit
Every home, tailor shop, restaurant, meat-shop buys on minute's demonstration.

Premier Mfg. Co., 805-AL East Grand Blvd. Detroit, Mich.

13 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS

The Pathfinder

SHOWS THE WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE OF EVENTS

You've heard your neighbor praise the Pathfinder, the wonderful weekly news and story magazine with over half a million subscribers. Unbiased digest of national and world affairs. Check books, health—entertainment and instruction for all. Exciting serial and short stories. Send 15c (coin or stamps) today for this big \$1 paper 13 weeks. Money back if not satisfied. Sample copies free.

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WE WILL SEND YOU FREE UPON REQUEST

SUGGESTIONS FOR WAR MEMORIALS

BOOKS ON BRONZE TABLETS AND OTHER MEMORIAL DESIGNS
THE FLOUR CITY ORNAMENTAL IRON CO.
METAL CHARTER—ESTABLISHED 1893

27 AVE. & 31 ST. SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BECOME A RAILWAY MAIL CLERK

Examinations soon. \$1600 to \$2300 a year. Steady life-time job. Common education sufficient. No "pull" necessary. Mail coupon for Catalog.

Patterson Civil Service School
Dept. 6311 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SIRS: Send me without charge your Catalog, describing this and other U. S. Government positions.

Name.....

Address.....

Patterson Civil Service School
Dept. 6311 Rochester, N. Y.

Watch your gums — bleeding a sign of trouble

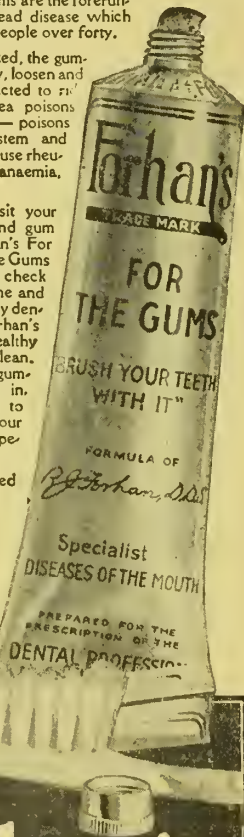
MEDICAL science knows how serious is the sign of bleeding gums. For it knows that tender and bleeding gums are the forerunners of Pyorrhea, that dread disease which afflicts four out of five people over forty.

If the disease is unchecked, the gum-line recedes, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the Pyorrhea poisons generated at their base — poisons which seep into the system and wreck the health. They cause rheumatism, nervous disorders, anaemia, and many other ills.

To avoid Pyorrhea, visit your dentist often for teeth and gum inspection, and use Forhan's For the Gums. Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea — or check its progress — if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums firm and healthy — the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions and consult your dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c, in the United States and Canada.

Formula of
B. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
FORHAN CO.
New York
Forhan's, Ltd.
Montreal



Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

Try a Pair of Nu-Way STRETCH SUSPENDERS

They're as different from ordinary suspenders as day from night. You'll like the easy comfort and lasting stretch of Phosphor Bronze Springs. No rubber to rot. Year's guarantee with every pair. If the name "Nu-Way" isn't on the buckles, they aren't Nu-Ways.

Ask your dealer for Nu-Way Stretch Suspenders, 75c; Garters, 50c; Supporters, 25c. If he hasn't them send direct giving dealer's name.



A Full Years Wear Guaranteed in Every Pair

Nu-Way Stretch Suspenders Co.
THEY ARE THE BEST IN THE SPRING
Adrian, Michigan, U. S. A.

the resources of the nation, including capital, labor, industry and transportation, as well as fighting men, and to take the profit out of war so far as is humanly possible.

Condemning the opposition by leaders of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives to the Bursum Bill, giving to disabled emergency officers of the World War the same retirement rights as are possessed by Regular Army officers, and directing the National Legislative Committee to press for the enactment of this law at the earliest possible moment.

Urging that the next Congress, which convenes in December, immediately establish a special committee on World War legislation whose duty it shall be to consider all matters affecting the interests of service men of the World War which may come before Congress.

Instructing the National Legislative Committee to press for the immediate passage of a law appropriating the sum necessary for the construction of a national archives building in which may be stored the priceless records of the World War now kept in old buildings which are constantly in danger of destruction by fire.

Declaring for the extension of the Veterans Preference Act by executive order to civil service employes on the Canal Zone.

Recommending the retirement as captain of Sergeant Samuel Woodfill of the Regular Army, who won the Medal of Honor and served as a captain during the World War, because of the outstanding character of his war service.

Instructing the National Legislative Committee to obtain passage of the bill favored by the director of the Veterans Bureau which would provide free hospitalization for all wars without regard to the service, origin of illness or disability.

Indorsing plans submitted to Congress for the lending of Federal aid in the reclamation of arid lands and the drainage of swamps and other similar projects, and especially indorsing the Columbia River Basin Reclamation project and the Colorado River Basin project.

Memorializing the governor and legislature of Arizona to make effective by ratification the Colorado River Compact, which has already been approved by six of the seven States which would be benefited by the development of the Colorado River Basin Reclamation project.

Requesting the President to rescind the executive order of March 4, 1923, which had the effect of depriving of priority on civil service lists veterans of the World War, and recommending that a certificate of graduation by the vocational training branch of the Veterans Bureau shall entitle graduates to preference in government employment in branches for which training has fitted them.

St. Paul in 1924

THE Sixth National Convention of The American Legion will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota. In adopting the recommendation of the committee which considered the invitations submitted by cities wishing to have the honor of entertaining the Legion's sixth annual convention, the convention voted also for an investigation to determine the feasibility of holding the 1928 convention in Paris. This was based on a feeling that the tenth anniversary of the Armistice would be an appropriate occasion for a Legion gathering near the battlefields of the World War.

Care of Veterans' Orphans

THE convention laid the groundwork for the establishment of a national system for Legion care of the orphaned and destitute children of World War veterans by directing that each department organize a committee to be known as the Children's Welfare Committee, and that all department committees shall work in conjunction with the National Child Welfare Committee, which is to continue its activities carried on during the past year.

The convention recommended that, wherever conditions permit, the integrity of the home be maintained in order that children of the same family may be kept together. As a means of accomplishing this, the enactment of adequate mothers' pension laws in all States was advocated.

Where it is impossible for children to be maintained in their own homes, the convention recommended that children might, after careful investigation, be placed in suitable foster homes, but only where local posts are in a position to follow up the children and the families adopting them to insure a continuance of proper care and education.

Regional home schools were recommended for establishment as clearing houses to take care of children who cannot be cared for in their own homes, in foster homes or otherwise provided for, the regional home to be established under individual Legion departments or groups of departments and to be operated on the cottage plan.

The National Children's Welfare Committee was empowered to accept and use contributions of money, land and service under suitable safeguards for the purpose of helping orphaned and destitute children. The convention accepted the offer of La Société des Hommes 40 et Chevaux 8 to help in the orphans' program, and specified that the details of co-operation shall be worked out jointly by the national Legion committee and officials of the box-car society.

Resolutions

IN addition to adopting a large number of resolutions formally expressing the Legion's sympathy or thanks to individuals and cities and organizations, the convention, on the recommendation of its Resolutions Committee, recorded its sentiments on a number of matters affecting the interest of service men. Among the resolutions adopted were expressions on the following subjects:

Indorsing the American Peace Award as an effort to find a practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations looking toward the prevention of war.

In favor of the maintenance of good will among English-speaking peoples and for the appointment of a special committee to act as a liaison committee between The American Legion and the British Empire Service League.

Pledging Legion support to the campaign to save the redwood forests of California.

Favoring the uniformity of credit for service in the World War to employes of the Railway Mail Service, to count toward seniority and promotion.

Urging an amendment to regulations of national military cemeteries giving the right of interment of wives of World War veterans where it is reasonably certain that the husband will eventually be buried in the same grave.

Recommending that every service man cherish and save from loss the uniform he wore in the World War and, if this uniform be lost or worn out, that he obtain another to replace it.

Commending the movement, initiated by certain employers in Tennessee, to send Legionnaires in their employ to national conventions, paying all expenses.

Urging that Congress adopt the program for the development of the Boulder Dam and All-American Canal Project, designed to make available for settlement by service men hundreds of thousands of additional acres in Arizona, Nevada and California.

Directing the appointment of a permanent peace committee by the National Commander, this committee to bring to the next national convention some plan which may be helpful in effecting the desire of the Legion to discourage war and secure permanent world peace.

Approving the action of the National Executive Committee in indorsing the French occupation of the Ruhr.

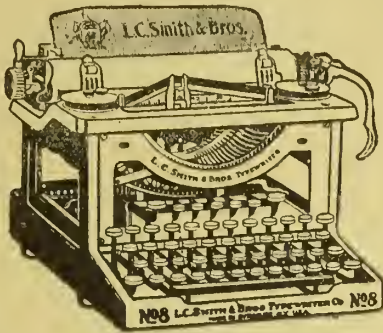
Priority of Departments

GEORGIA, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Arkansas held the honor places on the convention floor and composed the vanguard of the convention parade, under the rule which gives precedence to those departments making the best membership showings during the year. In the order named, these departments made the largest gains in 1923 membership over their memberships of the year before. Georgia, which won the MacNider Trophy in the national membership race, had on September 15th practically twice as many members as it had on December 31, 1922, the exact percentage being 197.7. The standings of all the departments, which determined their places on the convention floor and in the parade, were as follows:

Georgia	197.7	Massachusetts ..	85.8
Arizona	141.7	Florida	84.8
Idaho	118.8	Kentucky	83.8
Utah	113.3	Virginia	83.5
Arkansas	112.9	Pennsylvania ..	83.1
Washington ..	107.3	Connecticut ..	82.8
South Carolina	104.0	North Dakota ..	81.9
New York	103.1	Texas	81.4
New Jersey ..	99.6	North Carolina ..	80.1
Tennessee	98.0	Wyoming	80.1
Ohio	97.9	Vermont	79.9
South Dakota ..	97.3	Montana	78.9
West Virginia ..	95.9	Oklahoma	78.9
Iowa	95.2	Michigan	77.8
New Hampshire.	91.9	Indiana	77.5
Maine	94.8	Colorado	75.8
California	91.7	Alabama	72.9
Illinois	91.7	Oregon	71.8
Kansas	90.3	Maryland	66.2
Rhode Island ..	87.8	Dis. of Columbia.	57.1
Minnesota	87.7	Nevada	56.9
Delaware	87.5	Missouri	56.1
Wisconsin	87.3	Louisiana	49.1
Nebraska	87.1	Mississippi	49.1
New Mexico	46.4		

Election of Officers

JOHN R. QUINN of California became the seventh man to hold the title of National Commander of The American Legion after the most sensational and spectacular election ever held in an American Legion national convention. He was elected by five more than the necessary majority of



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There are so many things about this machine that add to the quality and quantity of work of an operator that we want to tell you about them. Ask for the illustrated chart-folder, No. 601, or for the booklet, “The Greyhound of the Office.”

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Deformities of the Back
Thousands of Remarkable Cases

An old lady, 72 years of age, who suffered for many years and was absolutely helpless, found relief. A man who was helpless, unable to rise from his chair, was riding horseback and playing tennis within a year. A little child, paralyzed, was playing about the house after wearing a Philo Burt Appliance three weeks. We have successfully

treated more than 50,000 cases the past 20 years.

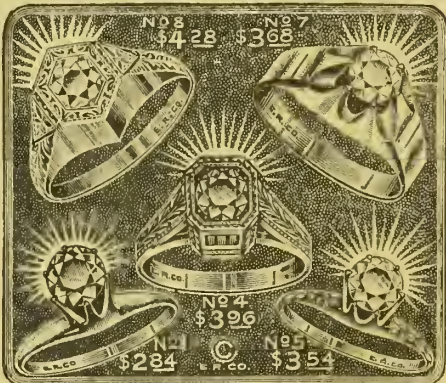
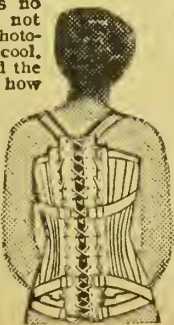
30 Days' Trial Free

We will prove its value in your own case. There is no reason why you should not accept our offer. The photographs show how light, cool, elastic and easily adjusted the Philo Burt Appliance is — how different from the old torturous plaster, leather or steel jackets.

Every sufferer with a weakened or deformed spine owes it to himself to investigate thoroughly. Price within reach of all.

Send For Our Free Book. If you will describe the case it will aid us in giving you definite information at once.

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GET THIS WONDERFUL RING. If You Can Tell It From a Genuine Diamond Send It Back

These amazing, beautiful CORODITE diamonds positively match genuine diamonds in every way — same blazing flash and dazzling play of living rainbow fire. They alone stand the diamond tests, including terrific acid test of direct comparison. Lifetime experts need all their experience to see any difference. Prove this yourself. Make this test. You risk nothing. Wear a genuine Corodite and be out a single penny. That's fair enough. If you keep the ring, the price printed here is all you pay. No installments. Remember, Corodites alone have the same cutting as genuine stones.

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No. 5—Ladies' Solitaire Bridal Ringset Engraved . . . \$3.54
No. 7—Gents' Heavy Helcher 14K Gold 3. Ring . . . \$3.68
No. 8—Gents' Massive Hand-Carved Octagon 14K Gold 3. Ring . . . \$4.20

Carat also gems. Beautiful mountings of most modern design. Choice of gold or latest white platinum finish. Unqualified 20-year guarantee. Handsome art-leather case free with each ring. SEND NO MONEY Keep your money right at home. Just wanted and also as shown by slip of paper, fitting and to send second finger joint. Your ring will come by return mail. When ring arrives deposit amount shown above with postman. If you decide not to keep ring after 7 days' wear, send it back and your money will be immediately returned. Send today.

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C36—1 diamond 18k. white gold ring. \$25. \$6 down—\$2 a month.
C40—Carved 18k. white gold onyx ring 1 diamond. \$25. \$5 down, \$2 a month.
C44—18k. white gold ring 1 diamond. \$50. \$10 down, \$4 a week.



C48—Solid PLATINUM ring 5 diamonds \$125. \$25 down, \$20 weekly.
C90—Engagement ring 14k. yellow gold 1 diamond. \$75. \$15 down—\$1.50 a week.
C38—Diamonds set in PLATINUM ring 14k. gold \$52.50. \$10.50 down, \$1 a week.



C92—Man's 14k. green gold ring 18k. white gold top 1 diamond. \$57.50 \$11.25 down—\$1.25 a week.
C66—Two diamonds one sapphire 18k. white gold ring. \$50. \$10 down—\$1 a week.
C72—Solid PLATINUM ring 5 diamonds 4 sapphires \$135. \$27 down—\$3 weekly.



C98—Solid 14k. white gold case. Sapphire crown. Fancy dial. Adjusted to jewel movement. Guaranteed time-piece. Very dainty. \$25. \$5 down—\$2 a month.

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Six hours, \$9.00

Here's a house-to-house seller that's a Whiz-Bang! Agents averaging from \$40.00 to \$100.00 weekly. Fall in! Write at once for details.
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votes after four hours of balloting and after the sixty-eight departments of the Legion had recorded their votes on eleven roll calls.

Mr. Quinn, past department commander and National Executive Committeeman, was one of five Legionnaires nominated. The others were Wilder S. Metcalf, of Kansas, chairman of the National Finance Committee; James A. Drain of Washington, D. C., who has made a notable record on national committees and in the national activities of the Legion; Clarence R. Edwards, of Massachusetts, commander of the Massachusetts department and during the World War major general commanding the 26th Division of New England National Guard troops, and William B. Healey, past commander and National Executive Committeeman of the Department of Pennsylvania.

On the first roll call Mr. Metcalf had a large lead with Mr. Quinn second. The totals were: Metcalf, 305; Quinn, 246; Edwards, 171; Drain, 195; Healey, 68.

This roll call showed practically all the Southern States solidly for Metcalf. Lined up for him were Alabama, Arkansas, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Mr. Quinn's strength represented the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States mostly—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, France, Idaho, Mexico, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Mr. Edwards had for him the solid ranks of the six New England States and, in addition, New Jersey and New York. Mr. Drain, on this first ballot, scored with the support of the larger States excepting New York and Pennsylvania, mustering the District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Virginia. Pennsylvania cast its 54 votes on the first ballot for Mr. Healey.

Mr. Metcalf held his lead until the fifth ballot, when Mr. Quinn forged ahead with 279 votes to Mr. Metcalf's 251. On the sixth ballot Mr. Metcalf's total dropped to 51, and after this ballot the fight lay between Mr. Quinn and Mr. Drain. Mr. Quinn absorbed the support of the solid South. The totals on the sixth ballot were: Quinn, 453; Drain, 259; Edwards, 155; Metcalf, 57; Healey, 54.

From the fifth to the tenth ballots a seemingly unbreakable deadlock existed, although Mr. Drain on the seventh ballot rose to 387 when New York threw its 65 votes to him and away from Edwards.

On the ninth ballot Mr. Drain came into the lead with 407 votes, while Mr. Quinn had 405, with Mr. Edwards 79 and Mr. Metcalf 77. Pennsylvania cast its 54 votes, previously given to Healey, for Drain. On the tenth ballot Quinn regained the lead with 419 votes to Drain's 402.

The deadlock was broken on the eleventh ballot when Pennsylvania switched from Drain and cast its 54 votes for Quinn. Indiana clinched the result by leaving the Metcalf rearguard and casting its 26 votes for Mr. Quinn. The final vote was as follows: Quinn, 502; Drain, 342; Edwards, 80; Metcalf, 54.

Upon motion by Mr. Drain, Mr.

Quinn's election was declared unanimous.

The convention then elected the following vice commanders: Lester F. Albert, of Idaho; F. Ryan Duffy, of Wisconsin; William B. Healey, of Pennsylvania; Celora M. Stoddard, of Arizona; Thurman Mann, of North Carolina.

Ezra Clemans, past chaplain of the Department of Minnesota, was elected National Chaplain by acclamation.

Immediately after the convention adjourned the National Executive Committee for the coming year held a meeting at which it ratified National Commander Quinn's reappointment of Lemuel Bolles as National Adjutant. The Committee also reappointed other national officers as follows: Assistant National Adjutant, Russell G. Creighton; National Treasurer, Robert H. Tyndall; National Judge Advocate, Robert A. Adams; and National Historian, Eben Putnam.

The eleventh and final roll call on the choice of a National Commander was as follows:

	Quinn	Drain	Edwards	Metcalf
Alabama	8	..	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..	..
Arizona	9	..	..	..
Arkansas	13	..	..	..
British Isles	1	..	..	..
California	35	..	..	..
Canal Zone	6	..	..	..
Colorado	7	4	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	11	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..
D. C.	..	10	..	..
Florida	11	..	..	..
France	6	..	..	..
Georgia	16	..	..	..
Guatemala	1	..	..	..
Hawaii	3	..	..	4
Idaho	10	..	..	..
Illinois	..	56	..	..
Indiana	26	..	..	..
Iowa	..	48	..	..
Kansas	..	..	..	25
Kentucky	14	..	..	..
Louisiana	11	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	13	..
Maryland	..	9	..	..
Massachusetts	..	..	35	..
Mexico	6	..	..	..
Michigan	..	..	..	25
Minnesota	30	..	..	..
Mississippi	..	9	..	..
Missouri	4	18	..	..
Montana	11	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	22	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..	..
New Hampshire	9	..	3	..
New Jersey	..	18	..	..
New Mexico	8	..	..	..
New York	..	64	..	..
North Carolina	14	..	..	..
North Dakota	14	..	..	..
Ohio	..	45	..	..
Oklahoma	..	21	..	..
Oregon	13	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	51	..	..	..
Philippine Islands	6	..	..	..
Porto Rico	6	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	9	..
South Carolina	10	..	..	..
South Dakota	18	..	..	..
Tennessee	11	..	..	..
Texas	19	..	..	..
Utah	9	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	9	..
Virginia	..	12	..	..
Washington	18	..	..	..
West Virginia	6	6	..	..
Wisconsin	29	..	..	..
Wyoming	9	..	..	..
Totals	502	342	80	51
15 not voting				

Internal Organization

ON the recommendations of its Committee on Internal Organization, the convention made a number of important decisions. It took notice of the demand for a more complete national official American Legion publication by removing the restriction on the devel-

opment of The American Legion Weekly imposed by the Kansas City convention in 1921 which required that profits earned by the magazine be distributed pro-rata among the departments. In removing this restriction the convention stipulated that henceforth The American Legion Weekly shall be conducted on a non-profit basis and that money earned shall be expended in improving the magazine.

The convention also adopted a resolution condemning indiscriminate criticism of The American Legion Weekly, particularly when destructive criticisms are unaccompanied by constructive suggestions. It urged that no public criticisms of the magazine be made until the facts have been carefully ascertained and unless conscientious efforts to remedy conditions complained of have failed within the Legion itself. The Weekly was directed to devote a column to the publication of the names of Legionnaires who have died. The convention recommended that state branches of The American Legion News Service be established in all departments and that post officials deem it a duty to call upon editors of newspapers to ask them to publish national and state Legion news as well as news of local happenings. A publicity officer for each post and county and department was also recommended.

Other policies adopted by the convention in approving the report of the Committee on Internal Organization were as follows:

Favoring the construction of an inter-denominational chapel in Arlington National Cemetery where all races and creeds may conduct services and bodies may rest before being interred.

Urging the placing of American Legion graves markers in national cemeteries and the beautification of Arlington cemetery "where grass and weeds are now growing wild because of a policy of economy."

Indorsing an annual conference of department adjutants to be held in November or December at National Headquarters.

Urging that all railroad lines grant half-fare privileges to disabled World War veterans and their wives and children.

Indorsed establishment of co-ordinated athletic program directed from National Headquarters.

Efforts by all departments to obtain needed legislation for the protection of the Legion emblem.

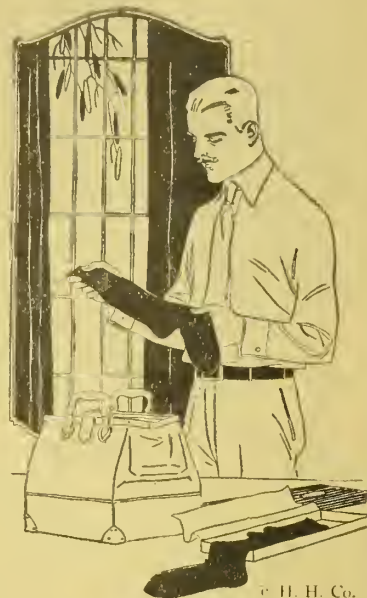
The appointment of special committees, so far as possible, from the membership of the National Executive Committee and the handling of ordinary matters of administration by National Headquarters instead of by special committees.

A general policy of posts extending financial aid to transient service men only on telegraphic authority and guarantee of the applicant's own post.

Changes in the colors of rosettes to designate past official service in the Legion under the following system: National Commander, gold rosette; department commander, white rosette; post commander, blue rosette; National Executive Committee men, green rosette.

Two amendments to the Legion's National Constitution and two changes in the by-laws were voted. One of the constitutional amendments makes eligible for membership in the Legion veterans of allied countries who fought in the World War provided they have become American citizens. The other constitutional amendment removed the mandatory provision which required all departments to have a chaplain and

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No experience necessary. Anyone can get big orders. Low priced—highest quality. Our silk hose lead. Take orders for six to ten pairs a day. Steady daily income. New customers every month. Prompt delivery guaranteed. For a steady year round business there is nothing better than this line. Write for samples and terms.

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The story of Aladdin, the rugged Chinese boy, who rose to the throne by means of the magic ring, finds an echo in the claims of thousands who say that marvelous Good Fortune, Love and Wealth came to them suddenly while wearing this world-famous Luck Ring with its quaint ancient symbols.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Genuine Heavy Solid Silver \$1.50. Heavy Solid Gold \$6.75. Ladies' and Gentlemen's. BEWARE OF FAKE RINGS!

ORIENT EXCHANGE, Inc., 21 Park Row, New York, Dept. AL

Three Hard Legion Months Ahead

Renewal time is on. Your post has its new forms for 1924. Why not make an early start? Begin now to renew your membership for 1924. Other posts have started to work.

The best way to start right is with copies of The Weekly. We are supplying them in lots of 25 and 50 at cost. That is only three cents a copy. Give them to new members and prominent citizens. Stamp them as compliments of your post. They are sure-fire; they never fail. They cost only three cents each.



Just drop us a line and say, "Send us 25 or 50 copies every week until further notice."

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43d Street New York



"Delicious!"

It just melts in your mouth!

You're sure to like that

"Good old licorice flavor!"

Black Jack



Chewing Gum

American Chicle Co.

EX-SERVICE MEN



"I Want You"

—Uncle Sam

Become Railway Postal Clerks \$1600 to \$2300 Year

Every Ex-Service Man Should
Write Immediately
Steady Work No Layoffs
Paid Vacations

Common education sufficient.
Ex-Service Men get special preference.
Send coupon today—SURE.

COUPON
Sirs: Send me, without charge, (1) Sample Railway Postal Clerk Examination questions; (2) Schedule showing places and dates of U. S. Government examinations; (3) List of Government jobs now obtainable; (4) Information regarding preference to ex-service men.

Franklin Institute, Dept. E187
Rochester, N. Y.

Name.....
Address.....

"other officers." Selection of these department officers is made optional by the change adopted.

One change voted in the by-laws makes the tenure of office of National Executive Committee two years instead of one. The resolution adopted provided, however, that the National Executive Committee taking office immediately after the close of the 1923 convention designate by lot one half of its members to serve one year and one half to serve two years.

The second change in the by-laws imposes an automatic forfeiture of membership by those one year in arrears of dues.

Award of Trophies

FORMAL ceremonies during the convention marked the presentation of national trophies to the Departments of Georgia and Iowa for making surpassing records in membership during 1923. The Department of Georgia was presented with the Hanford MacNider Cup for leading all other departments in the percentage of its 1923 membership as compared with membership of the preceding year. On September 15, 1923, it had enrolled 197.7 percent of its previous year's membership, thus practically doubling the number of men enrolled. The Franklin D'Olier Cup was presented to the Department of Iowa as enrolling the highest percentage of eligible World War veterans of its State. On September 15th this department had as members 30.6 percent of the estimated number of all eligibles in Iowa. Both Georgia and Iowa had won the same trophies during the preceding year.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee preceding the convention, the Department of Mexico called attention to the fact that the rules under which the MacNider and D'Olier trophies are awarded, limiting the competition to those departments having a membership of 1,000 or more, practically prevents foreign departments from participating. The committee voted to amend the rules, establishing the principle that all departments outside the limits of the continental United States whose membership is equal to that of the smallest department within the United States shall be eligible to compete for the trophies.

The Frederick W. Galbraith Trophy, placed in competition by the Department of Ohio in honor of the late National Commander Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., for the department winning the annual convention athletic meet, was awarded by the convention to the Department of California.

Seven bands, the best musical organizations of the scores that appeared in the national convention parade, took part in contests which resulted in the award of a first prize cup and \$1,000 in cash to Zane Irwin Post Band of San Francisco and a second prize consisting of more than \$1,000 worth of hand instruments to Monahan Post Band of Sioux City, Iowa. Other bands in the final contest were the Old Gray Mare Band of Texas, the Kansas Department Band of Wichita, and the Legion bands of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Denver. The Legion Drum and Bugle Corps

TRAPPING PAYS BIG

If You Ship to

Abraham Fur Co.

St. Louis, U.S.A.

We specialize in good blue pelts, especially Coon and Mink and if you have any on handable look if you are going to trap this season. Tells you all there is to know about the fur and trapping business. Some of the subjects treated are: Trapping Methods, Proper Way to Skin, Stretch and Handle, How to Grade Your Furs—A dictionary of Furology.

Supply Catalog showing complete trapper's outfits of good quality at reasonable prices. Let Abraham serve you and you will get 100 per cent satisfaction.

Don't Fail to Write Today

Abraham Fur Co.

231 Main Street 46 YEARS IN BUSINESS St. Louis Missouri

Pants Always Pressed

STAYPREST TROUSER PRESSER puts a real master-tailor crease in pants. Takes the bag out of knees and removes wrinkles. Easy to use—takes only a few seconds. Always a like-new press without delay or trouble. A real convenience. Saves many dollars in pressing bills, and trousers always look like just from the tailor. Makes them last longer. Saves nap of cloth which ironing ruins. Every man should have at least one or two.

← Stay Prest →

Made of selected hardwood, fabric covered, canvas lined. All metal parts heavily nickel plated. Fits any size trousers. Folds into small pack to fit handbag. Strong, but light. Has a reliable coil spring. Lasts a lifetime. Thousands in use. Well dressed men have several to keep all trousers well pressed. Sold through dealers, agents or direct by mail. Mailed postpaid on receipt of \$2.50, C.O.D. if desired. Satisfaction or money back. Order today. Book free.

THE GETGEY-JUNG COMPANY
2411 G. & J. Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio

AGENTS \$5 TO \$15 DAILY

easy—introducing New Style Guaranteed Hosiery—Must wear or replaced free. In spare or full time you should make from

\$30.00 to \$90.00

per week presenting this brand new line of Hosiery for Men, Women, Children; all styles and qualities including finest silks. Fit well—wear and hold their shape. No dull times for Mac-O-Chee agents. Quicksales. Repeaters come easy. You simply show samples, write orders. Your pay daily. We deliver and collect. No experience needed. Elegant outfit furnished. Write quick for samples and plan.

MAC-O-CHEE MILLS CO. Desk 25719, Cinti., O.

INVENTORS

who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts before applying for Patents. Our book Patent-Sense gives those facts; free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 643 F St., Washington, D. C. ESTABLISHED 1869.

\$10.85

U. S. Army Model 1917 Rifle, cal. 30, five shot. Barrel 25 1/4 inch, total length 46 inch, weight 9 1/2 lbs. Barrel and stock new. Sight mounted over receiver. This type used by A. E. F. Price \$10.85. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. Used leather sling .50. Gunners cleaning kit .85. 372 page catalogue 50 cents; Circular for 2 cent stamp. Established 1865.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501-D Bway, N. Y. City

USE extra copies of The Weekly.

They will make more friends for your post.

Write for 25 a week. We furnish them at cost for this purpose.

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43d Street New York

of Racine, Wisconsin, won the first prize of \$1,000 in the drum and bugle corps contest, in which five organizations competed in the finals. The other corps, in the order they were rated by the judges, were those of Miami, Florida; Pasadena, California; Klamath Falls, Oregon; and Everett, Washington.

The Wisconsin department was awarded a cup for having the band which had come the greatest number of "man miles," the Legion band of Racine, Wisconsin.

Another prize which was formally presented during the convention was the Milton J. Foreman trophy, offered by the Department of Illinois for the team winning the inter-department rifle match. This cup was won by the Thirtieth Infantry Legionnaires of the Presidio of San Francisco. San Pedro and San Diego, California, won second and third places in this competition.

Finance

THE Convention Finance Committee commended the administration during the year 1923 for keeping expenditures well within the budget allowance. The convention adopted the committee's recommendation that the national dues for 1924 shall be one dollar per member. It also adopted the committee's recommendation that the distribution of the poppy, as the official flower of The American Legion shall be handled in such a manner as to avoid commercialism.

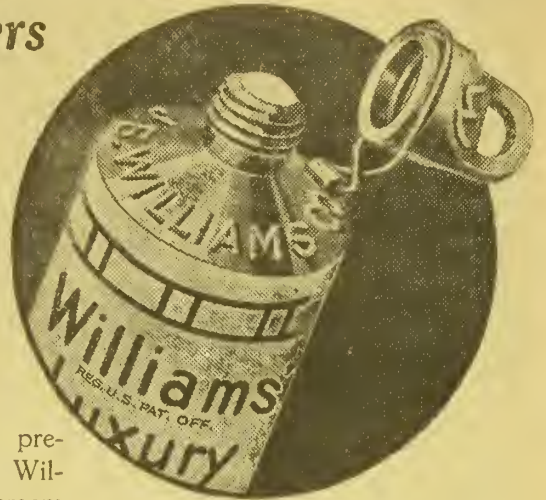
The latter recommendation included the suggestion that all departments and posts handling poppies procure them through the National Emblem Division at National Headquarters. It was voted that no post or department be permitted to use the Legion emblem in the sale of poppies unless obtained as recommended. An exception was authorized, however in the sale of poppies already held on hand by departments. The convention indorsed the committee's recommendation that, after all poppies made by disabled men in hospital shall have been purchased, the only other poppies to be distributed shall be those of a standard which ordinarily may be obtained by National Headquarters at a cost of \$10 a thousand and sold to departments at \$15 a thousand. The sale at cost of those poppies now on hand at National Headquarters was recommended.

The convention adopted as the Legion's policy on the use of the Legion's name and emblem the principle that no headquarters post or branch organization shall give official sanction to any outside commercial enterprise which offers in return therefore a share of its receipts or profits excepting under the following conditions:

1. If originating in National Headquarters, it shall be forwarded to each department headquarters for decision within its own department.
2. If originating in department headquarters, it shall be forwarded to National Headquarters for decision.
3. If originating in any post or branch organization, it shall be forwarded to department headquarters for decision.

The adopted report of the finance committee also specified that expenditures by National Headquarters for the coming year be limited to 80 percent of the ordinary receipts for the past year.

Hurrying Fingers Can't Drop This Cap



MORNING minutes are precious. The patented Williams' cap—the only shaving cream with this feature—saves time and patience. The cap is always on—hinged on—it can't get lost.

But fine as the cap is, most men would insist on Williams' even if it had a cap that fell off and got lost the way other caps do.

There's nothing like it for a smooth and easy shave—nothing

like it to keep your skin in perfect condition. Williams' contains a certain ingredient that helps keep your skin soothed *while* you shave and glove-smooth *after* you shave.

For men who prefer the stick, Williams' Doublecap (absolutely new) and Williams' Holder Top Stick (the original holder stick) give the genuine Williams' in the most convenient stick forms. There are Re-Loads for both.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY

Glastonbury, Conn.

Montreal, Canada

Williams' Shaving Cream



Individuality

Individuality is emphasized by a distinctive overcoat.

The genteel lines of Patrick-Duluth Overcoats, their superb hand tailoring, and faultless fit, appeal to men of good taste.

Patrick-Duluth Overcoats have an air of richness and refinement, of skill and thoroughness, which make them the choice of discerning men.

The cloth is made in beautiful, exclusive patterns and its sturdy weave gives the added satisfaction of enduring wear.

It is woven on our own looms from selected, long-fibre Northern Wools, and is used only in garments bearing the Patrick-Duluth label.

Sold by leading clothiers. Send for our interesting overcoat booklet today, care Desk 18.

F.A. Patrick & Co.

DULUTH

MINNESOTA

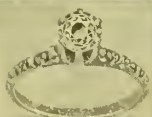
Makers of both Cloth and Garment

XMAS GIFTS

Sent for \$2



J1—Lady's ring, 14K gold set with fine blue-white diamond. \$50.00.



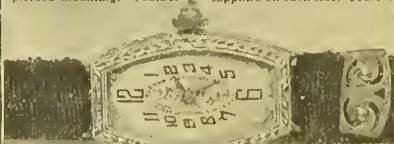
J2—20K white gold ring, diamond set in 3/4 cup setting. \$75.00.



J3—Lady's seven diamond cluster, 14K white gold ring. \$62.50.



J4—Lady's 18K white gold ring, perfect cut diamond, sapphire on each side. \$65.00.



J5—Newest style, elegant wrist watch, 14K white gold. Highest grade 15 jewel movement. Lifetime guarantee. \$24.50.

\$2.00 Brings Your Choice

NO RED TAPE—NO DELAY

Simply send \$2.00 and your choice goes to you charges paid. You have ten days in which to decide. Money back instantly if you are not satisfied as to the quality and value.

A Full Year to Pay

After trial pay balance in 12 monthly payments. 10% discount for cash.

Free Royal Xmas Catalog

The most complete Catalog ever published of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cameras, Ivory Toilet Sets, etc., sent FREE. Prices from \$5.00 to \$1000—quality the highest. Ten days' trial and a full year to pay on everything you order from our \$2,000,000 stock. Send for your copy today. Dept. 955.

ROYAL DIAMOND & WATCH CO.
170 Broadway New York

Why Burn Coal

or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner (with exclusive 1924 features) in five minutes. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. FREE TRIAL. Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.



Special Offer to Agents

Today's fuel prices make the Uni-Hete a big money maker for agents. We have made oil heating devices for 33 years. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 1124 Acorn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Sell Shirts

Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts, Pajamas, and Nightshirts direct from our factory to wearer. Nationally advertised. Easy to sell. Exclusive patterns. Extraordinary values. No experience or capital required. Large steady income assured. Entirely new proposition. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRT CO., 503 B'way, N.Y. City

The newly-elected National Commander and National Finance Committee were directed to effect every possible reduction in the personnel and expenses of National Headquarters. National Headquarters was also directed to develop a program extending over a period of years for meeting the problems of organization and membership, particularly for the purpose of initiating interesting post activities and the establishment of new units and the reorganization of inactive posts.

Another recommendation in the adopted finance report specifies that National Headquarters shall distribute at cost the leaflet on the flag compiled by the joint conference of the Legion and other organizations last spring.

From President Coolidge

THE following letter from President Calvin Coolidge to retiring National Commander Alvin Owsley was read to the convention:

"My dear Commander Owsley:

"Your very cordial invitation, presented by you and your associates in person, to attend the National Convention of The American Legion in the city of San Francisco has been carefully considered. I cannot forget that your gathering is to be held in a city so recently hallowed by the memories which gather around the last days of a President who gave his life for his country. It would certainly be a great privilege for me to be able to respond favorably. You will, however, appreciate that I am just taking up the administration of an office which will require all my time and attention, so that I feel certain that I can better serve the interests of your great organization by remaining on duty here, rather than undertaking so long a journey at this time.

"It will be a great help to me to have the benefit of the advice and counsel of the Legion as to how the Government may best carry out its policy of giving adequate relief to those who are disabled as a result of the war; caring for their dependents; providing vocational training and education for those who lost their natural opportunity for such advantages by being in the service; establishing a system of hospitalization, so that every veteran afflicted by the war may be in a government hospital; and meeting the obligations that the people of America have to their service men and women promptly and generously.

"It has been a great satisfaction to me to mark the success which is attending the patriotic efforts of The American Legion and to feel that there is in existence so large a body of our citizens associated for the purpose of promulgating, protecting and defending American ideals. Such a condition has not only been an encouragement to me personally, but an additional warrant of the soundness and success of our institutions. You men who have placed so high a value on your country that you have been willing to defend it by the sacrifice of your lives have shown that you will never fail it in any crisis. While your influence remains, America will be secure.

"With most cordial greetings, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"CALVIN COOLIDGE"

Lowest Prices in U. S. A.

BRAND NEW \$8.95 Send No Money

Blue Steel. Military Model automatic, constructed for accuracy and heavy service; 10 shot with extra magazine FREE, making 20 quick shots. Perfect grip with safety to prevent accidents. Sale price \$8.95 only.

PRICES ON ALL OTHER REVOLVERS CUT TO THE BONE

WORLD FAMOUS GENUINE

"OWA" 25 cal. break-open automatic, pocket size, \$6.45 7 shot, only.....

Swing-out HAND EJECTOR Left Hand Wheeler 32 Cal. Price \$14.50

Most powerful six shot gun made; extensively used by State Troopers, and secret service men. Made of best blue steel, rifled barrel, hammer with safety.

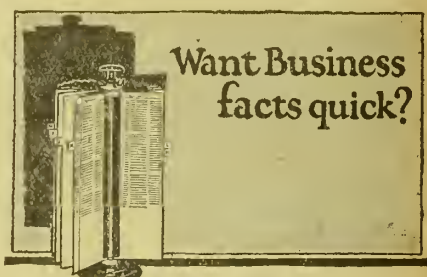
32-20 Cal., Price \$16.50 38 Cal., Price \$16.50 Top-Break

Automatic EJECTING DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER

32 Calibre 5 Shot \$7.85 38 Calibre, 5 Shot - \$8.25

All our revolvers shoot American Ammunition SEND NO MONEY. Order one of these revolvers today. Stock will not last long at these low prices. New shipment will mean high tariff, therefore, high prices. Pay postman price of gun plus postage on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Orders shipped in accordance with State and local laws governing the sale of firearms.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SUPPLY CO. Dept. S-92, 64 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.



INSTALL **RAND** VISIBLE CARD RECORDS RAND CO., Inc., Dept. D, Rand Bldg., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

WANT WORK AT HOME?

Earn \$18 to \$60 a week RETOUCHING photos. Men or women. No selling or canvassing. We teach you, guarantee employment and furnish WORKING OUTFIT FREE. Limited offer. Write today. ARTCRAFT STUDIOS, Dept. I, 3900 Sheridan Road, Chicago



Helps You Catch More Furs

Send your shipments to the oldest fur receiving house in St. Louis and see the results. No Commission charged. We will if you desire submit prices on your shipment and hold it separate for your reply. Write for free price list of furs, shipping tags, traps. Also sample of bait. EUGENE DONZELOT & SON Established 1914 68 Donzelot Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SHOES Become our local salesman selling high grade shoes direct to wearer. Quick seller and good commission. Experience not required.

TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO. 798 C Street Boston, Mass.



The Old Oats Bucket

While the little world series of druggists vs. accessory dealers is being staged, the Stave Hero is going to pause a minute, like a woman passing a looking glass, and give the non-dealers a chance to limber up on the dotted lines.

It looks like the present series between the ex-pill houdinis and the former auto depalmers will run into extra innings. Dealers in this line still have a chance to step up to the rubber type keys and slam out some hits.

Right now our Western Advertising manager, with offices in Chicago, is bringing up his heavy sales ammunition in an effort to convince a big manufacturer of breakfast food that the gob, the marine and the doughboy, John L. Doughgob himself, still takes seconds on oats or flakes.

With a long rest behind the lines to their credit, Buddy now expects the coupon shock troops to carry the brunt of this attack. They have a chance to win the croix de dotted line and help make the Weekly a better publication.

On with the barrage, let the kupes fall where they will.

It wasn't so many years ago when these same troops were taking their oats almost before the old slum notes had died away amidst the sound of braying mules.

On Buddy's first morning in service, a hard duty sergeant smacked him on the heels ere daylight and asked him to rise, shine, and get his oats.

And Buddy pulled this one:

"Sergeant, is them oats wild?"

"Hell, no!"

"Then why sneak up on 'em?"

Back on those days with dawn's left hand in the sky, we learned that cereal was the food that kept our feet in front on long hikes and much-beaten drills fields.

Seconds on oats—there was the glory of the trenches.

"Come and get it"—those were the magic words that caused a bird to push the snow off his blanket with one hand and grab his mess gear with the other.

These same coupon troops could never sit down now and look breakfast in the eye, if oats or flakes were not among those present and accounted for.

You said it, Oscar, we must have our breakfast 'cereal.

Name your favorite brand—and say why.

Let's show that Western Advertising Manager of our Weekly that we are back of him stronger than a rookie's suspenders.

To the Advertising Manager
627 West 43d Street, New York

I would like to see the following brands of cereals advertised in our Weekly:

Give reasons

This coupon is for all Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman, please check..... dealer..... salesman. If not dealer or salesman, please state occupation.....

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

OUR DIRECTORY

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad in

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Columbia Mortgage Co.....	

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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of ADVERTISERS

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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. THE VV, VVV, VVVV, VVVVV AND VVVVVV STRIPES ARE INCREASING. NOTICE THE ★. THIS IS THE INSIGNIA FOR THE CROIX DE COUPON, AWARDED WHEN THE SEVENTH SERVICE STRIPE IS DUE.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per square line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, New York.

LET'S
PATRONIZE
THEY
ADVERTISE

THEY
ADVERTISE
LET'S
PATRONIZE

FREE This Beautiful Pair of
Lincoln Bas-Relief Book-Ends

—to 10,000 readers
of American Legion Magazine



to introduce a NEW SET of thirty Little Leather Library World's Masterpieces

HERE is good news for book-lovers. Little Leather Library Corporation has just published a new set of thirty world's great masterpieces. This new set is, in many respects, even better than the old set, of which more than twenty million volumes have been purchased. The entire NEW set of THIRTY volumes will be offered at the same low price of \$2.98, for all thirty volumes. Yet there are over 3000 pages in this wonderful set of masterpieces. The paper used is equal to that found in \$1.50 and \$2.00 books. The binding is NOT paper or cloth, but a beautiful limp de luxe croft material so handsomely embossed and tinted that it resembles hand-tooled leather. And the convenient pocket size of each volume makes it easy to carry a masterpiece with you wherever you go.

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